THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1933—VOL. XXV, NO. 277

**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Reich Formally Drops League

French Cabinet Faces Battle

Japan Is Angered by Berlin

China Moves to Open Sinkiang

States May Halt Liquor Ads

Gate Dictates Football Games

GERMANY sends its official notification of withdrawal to the League, but withholds the contents temporarily. Berlin professes to see no hope of any immediate understanding either by bilateral agreement on arms with France or through the Four-Power Pact. The newspapers score the League, declaring it represents individual states rather than the common good. They fling one taunt that may find its mark—They declare the League's actions in the Far East show it is only for victorious states.

¶ France sees the Government of Premier Daladier prepare to wage a bitter battle for its existence. The old bugaboo of the budget threatens to add one more to the long list of upset régimes. The Chamber has not waited for the formal debate to begin to register substantial opposition to steps taken to protect the franc and to many budgetary matters, particularly those which reduce salaries and pensions of functionaries. Daladier warns that the Cabinet's fall would give the Right wing control—That would not mean return of the still popular Herriot to power.

¶ Tokyo is irritated over the German Government's act in classifying the Japanese as non-Aryans along with the Jews and thereby limiting contacts. The Japanese Ambassador files a protest at Berlin. Japan regards the act merely as a stupid mistake but declares it has halted Japanese-German rapprochement, which received an impetus when Germany, following Japan's example, withdrew from the League. Tokyo talks of turning back once more to the United States for leadership in industry and the natural sciences and imposing German trade strictures—Japanese pride is deeply hurt.

¶ New York sees its municipal campaign grow warmer. Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State under President Wilson, protests to President Roosevelt against a high federal official acting as campaign manager for Joseph V. McKee. Leading Democrats advise the White House to disavow secretly backing the McKee candidacy. Prominent Republicans come out for Major Fiorello H. La Guardia, Fusion candidate. Chief of these is Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury under President Hoover. Mills has a strong line—"You cannot cure machine rule if you are half machine and half free."

¶ China sends Dr. Sven Hedin, Swedish explorer, to open up Sinkiang, its westernmost province. Hedin's party will spend eight months in making surveys for a 2000-mile railroad and motor highway and irrigation works to cost $50,000,000 in gold. The road building will give much needed ready access to the province; the irrigation canals should aid in combating famines. Dr. Hedin and his men leave Peiping with the cabled good wishes of President Roosevelt. The seasoned explorers eschew a camel caravan—They will buck the harsh region in American motortrucks.

¶ The Fosdick - Scott - Rockefeller liquor survey takes up the problem of restricting liquor advertising. The report section released today declares the liquor trade should serve only a strictly "unstimulated demand." Elimination of liquor advertising cannot be accomplished by usual state laws under the license system. But six states have worked out ways that achieve the result. Hope lies in a code many or all states might adopt—It would keep liquor ads out of newspapers, off the billboards, off the air.

¶ Oberammergau begins work on the 1934 Jubilee Passion Play. The head of the local church, six members of the play committee and the village council choose the cast. Alois Lang, who played the rôle of the Saviour in 1930, is named again. His father, Anton Lang, long in the rôle, will speak the prologue, Anni Rutz will again be Mary; Klara Mair will be new in the rôle of Magdalena. The play will be presented during June, July and August only—For 300 years Oberammergau has given the Passion Play in thanksgiving for its deliverance from the Black Plague.

¶ American football finds lean times dictating the nature of the matches. Natural rivals who have been separated for one reason or another are brought together again because the "big gate" is most necessary. Thus Princeton and Columbia meet for the second time since 1905, Cornell and Syracuse resume a rivalry that halted in 1900, Penn State and Lehigh clash after a long lapse, Dartmouth and Pennsylvania get together for the second game in years. The public gets the games the managers believe it wants—Thus the dutiful public will register its joy at the box office.

President Firm In Facing Farm Revolt In West

Fully Prepared to Resist New Demand for Inflation There

Was Not Surprised

He and Leaders Had Known for Some Time of Muttering and Seek Way Out

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20—Pressure for currency inflation reached its peak—thus far—at the White House today.

That was the immediate effect of the great expression of agricultural discontent embodied in the so-called farm strike called for noon tomorrow. It was also the effect of the stock market situation, where sharply declining quotations seemed to call for the sort of stimulus which in May and June—as the dollar dropped abroad—produced rocketing values at home.

Against this pressure, President Roosevelt seemed to stand firm. For weeks, he has been intimating that printing press inflation was definitely not the method of business expansion which he would follow. Instead, he sought through every channel to increase bank credit and force its dispersion, to business anxious to meet NRA requirements and to assist capital goods industry. A month ago, while granting relief to cotton farmers through a system of lending and price fixing, the President seemed to rebuff sharply their demands for currency inflation.

President Stands Firm

And today, this time from the Middle West—admittedly the most disaffected area in the country—the inflation demand has returned with redoubled vigor.

Facing the demand, President Roosevelt stands firm and confident in his belief that in as far as direct farm relief goes, his Administration has taken every step it could have to improve conditions, and is prepared to intensify these efforts in future.

He freely admits that despite these efforts, farm conditions remain deplorable. He is the first to agree that somewhat more favorable crop prices are an incomplete indication of the farmers' actual situation. In some instances, as with wheat, the crop is so low that the farmers' total income is less than last year.

The President recognizes similarly the need for greater intensity of effort in farm mortgage relief, and in

(Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

Important Records In Bank Inquiry Reported Missing

Important records of the Federal National Investment Trust were reported missing today by federal agents investigating the collapsed Federal National Bank chain. Failure to locate these important records has greatly handicapped the Government investigators. These records are reported to include stock deals by officials of the Federal National Bank chain.

Last July Daniel C. Mulloney, president of the Federal National Bank, was subpœnaed to appear before the federal bank jury with the books and records of the Federal National Bank Investment Trust. It was reported today that he gave no assistance to the Government concerning the books and said that he did not know where they were.

Later attempts on the part of the federal investigators to locate these records have failed.

Meanwhile, it was learned at the federal building today that Prosecutor McCann scored a second victory in two days in connection with the investigation. Judge Hugh D. McClellan denied the motion of Attorney Marvin C. Taylor, counsel for Mr. Mulloney, to compel Mr. McCann to produce to the defense the books and records of the Federal National Bank and the Inman Trust Company of Cambridge.

The defense sought to use these records at the resumed removal hearing in Portland, Maine, next Monday in the case of Lloyd B. Fenderson, treasurer of the Inman Trust Company, who is under indictment with Mr. Mulloney and others for alleged misapplication of the bank's funds and who is fighting removal to Boston.

Legality of two indictments returned against Mr. Mulloney, charging him with misapplication of $97,000 of funds and making false entries on "straw notes," has been upheld by Federal Judge Hugh D. McLellan.

The ruling is said to be the first of its kind handed down in the federal courts in the United States on indictments concerning bank entries on alleged "straw" loans.

In making a plea in a bill of particulars, counsel for Mulloney claimed that when such notes were properly entered in the bank records they could not be termed false entries.

Iowa Tax Sales Put Off

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 20 (AP)—Taking cognizance of the prevailing agricultural situation, Gov. Clyde L. Herring issued a proclamation postponing all county sales of property for delinquent taxes until the first Monday in January. The sales originally were scheduled for Dec. 4.

Menace of Liquor Advertising Confronts Plans for Control

Skillful Phrases Used to Stimulate Demand for Alcoholic Beverages

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 20—A proposed code for restricting liquor advertising, to the end that the liquor trade may serve a strictly "unstimulated demand," is outlined in today's installment of the liquor control report made by Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick and Mr. Albert L. Scott under the auspices of Mr. John D. Rockefeller Jr.

Admitting that it is difficult to see how liquor advertising can be eliminated by state law under a license system, the report holds, however, that under the State Alcohol Control Authority plan such advertising "could be practically eliminated if the public interest so demanded."

The provisions of the code which the report suggests would ban all description of liquors in newspaper and magazine advertising, except the name of the particular article, and prohibit all slogans and outdoor advertising, except in specific instances. Radio advertising would be subject to the general rules outlined for publications.

The installment follows in full:

Advertising artificially stimulates the demand for alcoholic beverages. Though beer has been legalized only a short time and spirits are not yet legal, we are

(Continued on Page 6, Column 2)

Attorney-General Finds Limits Overstepped in Recent Publicity

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20—Indication that certain liquor dealers and importers may have been a bit premature in putting out advertising which anticipates repeal of prohibition came to the surface here today as the result of remarks made by Attorney-General Homer S. Cummings.

Although the Department of Justice admits that the Federal Government has adopted a liberal policy of sanctioning anticipatory liquor advertising, which contains "if, as and when" clauses, Mr. Cummings declared that certain instances had come to his attention where advertisers have "overstepped the limits."

He refused to disclose any intentions which the Department of Justice and the Post Office Department may have for punishing violations, but indicated steps would be taken to prevent repetitions. He added he would consider the possibility of drafting a particular statement or formula which might be inserted in liquor advertising to make it legal.

Possibility of actual prosecution appears remote, but Mr. Cummings did note that charges of violation of the Webb-Kenyon Act—prohibiting wet advertising in dry states—had come to his attention, and that the question of whether there was

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

Cities and Towns Are Cutting Costs To Fit Tax Rates

Massachusetts Communities Found Reversing Old-Time Custom

Massachusetts towns and cities are reversing the traditional custom of spending too freely for what they need and then asking the people for more money.

They are slowly coming around to the family practice of counting the money they have and then getting whatever benefits they can within their incomes.

Andover and Holyoke are typical of a growing number of communities that have discovered it possible to have the tax rate they want by first setting the rate and then budgeting according to its limitations. The usual process is to make the appropriations and then set the tax rate to meet them.

Duly Impressed

Andover tax payers were duly impressed with the strength of the idea at a recent town meeting. They had anticipated a much higher tax rate. Town officials decided to turn the regular town meeting into a class on town economics.

As the story is told at the State House a blackboard was placed on the platform. Town officials assumed the rôle of teacher. "Here is a figure," they said, pointing to chalk marks on the board. "It is the tax rate we want for the year."

The citizens were enthusiastic. The rate was no higher than the preceding year. Where was the catch?

Appropriations followed. They were low, in some instances, too low. "Well—let's raise them and see what happens to the tax rate," the teacher said. They did. The citizens voted to keep down appropriations and maintain the low tax rate which eventually boiled down to $24.20. This was 20 cents more than the previous year.

The citizens went away jubilant, so the story goes. They'll have less in the way of conveniences but the public conscience is clear.

Increased Income

A new broom sweeps clean. The next step was to try to increase the income and thus the possibilities of public improvement within the set rate. A resurvey of the town was made. Result—the discovery of lots and buildings unclassified and untaxed. This required improvement of mappings, adding to municipal governmental efficiency.

Later on, attempts to boost the appropriations in spite of the tax rate were twice thwarted by opposition from a public made alert to the dangers of overbudgeting.

Holyoke won an equally impressive victory. State House authorities pointed out that the city began the year with a huge amount of uncollected taxes and the prospect of a tax rate around $40. City officials struck on the idea of setting a $29 rate and meeting it. A rigid campaign of collections was launched. City employees volunteered 15 per cent instead of the usual 10 per cent of their salaries to help. Departments trimmed their demands. It was found possible to set an official rate of $30.50.

Inclined to Approve

Authorities at the State House seem inclined to approve this new method which eliminates some of the element of guesswork from tax computations. It is all right, they say, so long as the communities do not outdo themselves and refuse appropriations for purposes positively necessary to good government.

Underbudgeting, a district tax supervisor declared, can be as dangerous as overbudgeting. But generally the new plan is proving a marked improvement over the old one, he added.

Issue of German Rearming Hinges On Time Limits

Comparison of London and Berlin Statements Indicate Accord Near

LONDON, Oct. 20—The world is now able to judge the rights and wrongs of the controversy between Sir John Simon, British Foreign Minister, and Baron Constantin von Neurath, German Foreign Minister, ove. the former's allegation that Germany demands substantial rearmament which Baron von Neurath said was a misrepresentation of the German position.

A document published here today by the News Chronicle summarizing the statement of the German chargé d'affaires, Prince Otto von Bismarck, to Sir John is admitted to be substantially accurate in German circles here. Their only complaint is that the document "overemphasizes" the claim to rearm and "underestimates" the demand for equality.

Prince von Bismarck, in his statement, pointed out that the British draft disarmament convention divides land weapons into three categories: first, weapons to be prohibited; second, weapons to be limited in numbers; third, weapons not limited at all.

Germany, Prince von Bismarck said, "renounces all prohibited weapons, provided prohibition is of general application." Germany also renounces, he continued, "weapons possessed by heavily armed states, provided these states undertake to destroy these arms within a specified period."

As to the second category, Germany demands, Prince von Bismarck declared, that "in accordance with the principle of equality, arms permitted to other countries but limited in number, must be authorized to Germany within the first period—actual figures to be the subject of discussion."

In regard to the third category, "Merely to double the arms permitted under the Treaty of Versailles for use of the Reichswehr would represent a discrimination Germany is unwilling to accept and which would not satisfy her need of secur-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

New Deal Hunt Follows Trail In Wall Street

Senate Committee Seeks Best Means of Getting at Stock Exchange Data

Finds Some Barriers

Plans Are Being Worked Out for Questionnaire to Go Out to Members

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20—The New Deal's unremitting and characteristic search for facts was pushed in a widening arc today, embracing such unusual information as the number of people who speculate on the Wall Street stock markets and what it costs them, to the precise figures of the fancy salaries now being paid to some of America's big business leaders.

In neither of these fields has exact information ever hitherto been gathered, and it is in keeping with the program under which the Roosevelt Administration is proceeding that a mass of statistical material is being accumulated in connection with, and for the guidance of the new economic measures that are being put into effect.

Before the Senate Banking Committee today the result of a morning's hearing was the indication that a compromise would be reached for a modified questionnaire to be sent members of the stock exchange, to secure evidence on the public's activity in stock trading. This is one more angle of the Senate picture which is being gradually filled in under the interrogations of Mr. Ferdinand Pecora, counsel of the committee, as to just what happens to the public's dollar once it is set twirling in Wall Street.

Salary Inquiry Goes On

The investigation of compensation paid to big business leaders was being pushed meanwhile and gained additional importance in the minds of observers through the revelation that Mr. Roosevelt has taken a personal interest in the subject and has consulted with Mr. Homer S. Cummings, Attorney-General, on the question.

More than ever, the Administration seems to be committed to the attitude that corporation officials, thorugh the payment of such huge salaries to themselves, are depriving stockholders of legitimate returns, and that these sums should accrue to investors with consequent increased popular purchasing power.

(Continued on Page 5, Column 5)

'S.R.O.' Sign Out For Flight Home Of Graf Zeppelin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, Oct. 20—The Graf Zeppelin office has hung up the "S. R. O." sign. There is standing room only left for the big airship's trip from Akron to Seville, Spain, and Friedrichshafen, Oct. 28, and the Graf doesn't sell standing room.

Twenty-five passengers have been booked for the trip, Mr. B. E. Fulton, manager of Akron's municipal airport, was informed, and a waiting list in New York will fill vacant seats if any are left by cancellation.

A tentative schedule brings the big ship to Akron late Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 24. It will dock overnight in the huge hangar which has sheltered the navy airships Akron and the Macon.

Graf Reaches Pernambuco

PERNAMBUCO, Brazil, Oct. 20 (AP)—The Graf Zeppelin arrived here from Rio de Janeiro today on its flight to the United States. It carried 17 passengers, most of them bound for the world's fair at Chicago. The German Zeppelin is due at Miami, Fla., Monday; Akron, Ohio, Tuesday; and Chicago, Wednesday.

Roosevelt Ax Is Ground For High Salaries; Called Legal

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20—Any doubt that the Roosevelt Administration is in earnest in its efforts to place a curb on high executives' salaries was set at rest here with word from Mr. Homer S. Cummings, Attorney-General, that the President had conferred personally with him on the subject.

The conference came only a day after the Federal Trade Commission began its survey of salaries and bonuses paid by all corporations with capital and assets over $1,000,000. About 2000 such corporations will be covered by the commission's questionnaire.

Just what was said between Mr. Roosevelt and the head of the Justice Department is not revealed, but it is believed that the legality of various proposed measures of salary control was taken up. Mr. Cummings recently submitted to the White House a written statement on possible methods of keeping executives' salaries within reasonable limits.

While very little has come to light here on the proposals it is assumed that taxation would be the principal club held by the Federal Government, and it is thought likely that at the next session of Congress presidential recommendations may be advanced for income taxes of a heavy nature on salaries in the highest brackets.

It is learned that the Administration's specific action is far from formulated, although Mr. Roosevelt's personal feeling that extravagant heights have been reached in some salaries found expression in his recent criticism of big motion picture salaries.

Recent testimony before the Senate Banking Committee showed that Mr. Albert H. Wiggin is receiving $100,000 a year "retirement pay" from the Chase National Bank, of which he was the former president.

The Federal Trade Commission expects the first reply soon to its questionnaire. Its letters started out Oct. 11, and so far no protest has been received from any corporation. It is hoped the information can be obtained voluntarily. The Trade Commission's rôle is only one part of the activities in collecting salary information under the Costigan Senate Resolution.

The Federal Reserve Board is asked to report on the salary schedules of member banks of the Reserve System, the R. F. C. on salaries for nonmember banks which obtain loans, and the Power Commission on public utility corporation, and utilities excluded from the range of the Trade Commission's survey.

U. S. Recognition of Russia Reported in Both Capitals; Last of Great Powers to Act

Russia Last of Great Powers to Deal With Youthful America

Curb on Propaganda Enters Into Issues

Efforts to Extend Doctrines of Communism Mar Moscow Relations

Russia was the last of the great powers to recognize the youthful United States in 1809. The United States is reported on the way to return the compliment by being the last of the great powers to give its recognition to the Soviet Government. Some smaller powers, including Spain, the Netherlands, Belgium and most of the South American states have stood aloof, but the great powers, for reasons of expediency have generally established relations with this unprecedented form of government at Moscow.

Great Britain enetred into trade relations with the Soviet in 1920 and extended recognition in 1924 because Premier Ramsay MacDonald found that there would be no hope of arranging debt questions so long as there was no official means of meeting the Russian Government.

The new relations were not without preliminary difficulties owing to Russia's well-known propensity for propagandizing in any lands where its representatives might be, and relations were broken off in 1927, but resumed two years later.

Subsequent relations with Britain were not entirely smooth-running and since the effort made by Canada at the Ottawa conference to bring about a breach of trade relations with the Soviet once more on the ground that exports from Russia constituted dumping and that Russia was selling considerably more to Britain than it was buying from that country, the London Government has had difficulty in steering its connections with Moscow into smooth waters. Nevertheless political and economic relations between the two countries still continue.

Relations Frequently Broken

Of the nations whose relations with Moscow have been for the time being interrupted, Canada severed trade relations in 1930, and Mexico rescinded its recognition the same year. Similar action was taken by China three years previously, owing to trouble over the Chinese Eastern Railway.

Recognition was accorded by France in 1924, and in the same year by Britain, Greece, Italy, Norway and Sweden. Germany accorded recognition two years earlier, Japan one year later.

In spite of lack of political connections, however, Washington has not discouraged trading relations with Soviet Russia, and in 1924 Russian purchases in and exports to the United States were consolidated under the Amtorg Trading Corporation, with offices in New York City. However, in 1928, when the proposal came forward for floating a Russian loan in the United States, the Government announced its opposition, and although with the signature of the Kellogg Pact by the Russians in that year, a movement was started for recognition on the plea that signing of the accord was tantamount to having recognition, Washington remained steadily averse to any such move.

By 1932 a change of feeling began to be evident in America vis-à-vis Russia. The Soviet Government in that year strongly backed President Hoover's proposal for a one-third cut in armaments, while the fact that, owing partly to a United States embargo laid in 1931 on all lumber and pulpwood originating in prescribed areas in north Russia, United States exports to Russia had fallen from $104,000,000 in 1931 to $12,500,000 in 1932, feeling in the country began to swing seriously in the direction of some understanding with the Moscow Government.

The Monitor Index

Friday, Oct. 20, 1933

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 11
Financial News—Pages 8 and 9
News of Sports—Page 11

Features

Events Tonight 4
Radio Time-Table 4
The Home Forum 5
Discovering True Riches
[With Danish Translation]
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods 10
Daily Features 13
Editorials 14

Things Present

Mr. Abbot discusses inflation and the nation, and liquor and the home, in his "Watching the World Go By." This Editorial page feature appears on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Whatever may be said about the NRA, women will not forget one of its first and great achievements. See the second editorial.

Do you have a house for sale? Read "Paint and Plants" on the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page.

If we like it so well, why not keep October with us? Invest in a reading of the poem "October Radiance," on the Home Forum page.

The Geographical Cross-Word today deals with a state that readers of this newspaper regard with particular affection. Daily Features page.

And Things to Come

Saturday brings the Progress in Education page, Book Reviews and Literary News page, Antiques and Interior Decoration page, and the World News Map.

Look for "News About Newspapers," an interesting compilation of journalism brevities, beginning on Monday.

Recognizers?

Above, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Associated Press. Below, Keystone

Above—President Roosevelt of the United States. Below—Joseph Stalin, Head of Communist Party in Russia and Virtual Dictator.

Soviets Cheered By Good Harvest And Better Trade

Only Fly in Ointment Is Relationship With Japan

MOSCOW, Oct. 20 (AP)—Soviet Russia watches the approaching end of another year of the world economic crisis greatly cheered by certain events at home.

These presage an improvement in the internal situation, but the fly in the ointment is an inflammatory condition in the Far East in regard to Russia's relationship with Japan.

This year's bountiful harvest, after two years of bad crops, is regarded in official quarters as furnishing undeniable proof of the success of collectivization and this is perhaps a turning point in the country's difficulties in attempts to build a socialistic state.

The assurance of adequate food supplies in the coming year had the effect of renewing the hope in the minds of the populace that abandoning of rationing may not be far off. This oft-deferred hope now seems to be encouraged by the Government.

An increased flow of goods to villages is apparent with the result that from an augmented turnover in domestic trade officials confidently look for a gradual and natural revaluation of its currency and a strengthening of the badly depleted purchasing power of the ruble.

Industrially the country is engaged fullswing in the less spectacular but more important task of making its newly-created industrial machine work.

For the time being, the construction of new industrial giants is shelved to make way for consolidation accomplishments under the first five-year plan to improve and increase the quality of the output and productivity of labor.

Meanwhile, Russia's foreign trade continues this year to show a favorable balance for the first time since the inception of the five-year plan.

This general tightening of imports, compared with recent years, was occasioned not so much by the country's lack of desire to buy abroad, but by its attainment of a position whereby it feels it can refrain from buying until satisfactory credits are allowed.

"By 'satisfactory' we mean long-term credits," said one spokesman.

This remark probably explains why Soviet representatives so far have failed to agree to America's offer of a $75,000,000 credit for one year.

Flushed with recent successes in concluding non-aggression pacts

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

Sales of American Goods Expected in Return for New Step

Britain Has Found Contacts Difficult

Preparatory Negotiations Seen Formal Recognition

By Erwin D. Canham

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20—Simultaneously with reports winging their way from Russia of a move toward recognition by the United States, there has arisen here a definite indication that an important step in this direction will be announced before nightfall by President Roosevelt. Correspondence exchanged between the United States and Soviet Russia is to be made public at the White House.

Correspondents were warned to be present without fail at the Chief Executive's 4 o'clock press conference—an unprecedented happening—as they were querying both White House and State Department this morning for details of the prospective step.

The impression was general that if recognition is imminent, it will be accompanied by some evidence of tangible material advantages to be gained thereby—perhaps the sale of American products to the willing Russian market. And it was also felt that full diplomatic recognition may well be preceded by a preparatory stage, during which the old claims against the Russian Government can be considered, a full basis of commercial relationships be worked out, and the precise method for averting Soviet propaganda in the United States is defined.

Only a Question of Method

But that recognition is inevitable there was no question whatever. Whether it comes today or six months hence, few observers doubt today that relationships between the powerful and newly-diplomatic U. S. S. R. and the Washington Administration will be regularized. There are, it was pointed out, many methods and variants of recognition. The ultimate bestowal of the full diplomatic accolade may be saved until a particularly attractive moment comes: when, for instance, American recognition might have a helpful effect on the Far-Eastern or the European situation.

For more than 15 years, the United States and Soviet Russia have not been on speaking terms, despite a constantly increasing flow of American engineers to Russia, increasing Russian purchases in the United States and latterly considerable indirect diplomatic contact at Geneva, London, and elsewhere.

That such a situation has in the end become anomalous is recognized widely here. Indeed, in the view of most observers, the issue of recognition has been vastly overplayed, until it has become a sort of myth. Recognition of one government by another, those most familiar with international law point out, does not basically imply any approval of the philosophy or domestic policy or even international policy of the nation concerned. Instead, it is merely a certificate that the government in question is established and doing business. Russia's 15 years of continuance itself established this point.

Property Interests Involved

Between the two governments, however, there are several points for negotiation. The United States seeks the assurance other powers have had: that Soviet envoys in its territory will not use diplomatic privileges to spread Communistic propaganda. The Moscow Government has found no difficulty in giving this assurance previously.

Secondly, there are extensive claims which the United States has upon the Soviet: a large portfolio of public debt, Tsarist and Kerensky, and extensive interests confiscated from private owners when the Soviet siezed power. The public debt is today in the same position as most of the war debts, and a considerable portion of the private debt has been liquidated in direct negotiation. But some formal deposition of both questions is necessary.

These details require attention during the recognition negotiations. But most important of all are the advantages to be obtained by the United States. With a "farm revolt" current in midwestern states, an attractive market for farm products is of first importance to the Administration, not to mention potential buyers for machinery and industrial products. This commercial negotiation which some had expected to precede actual negotiations is the prime fact of the moment, and President Roosevelt is expected to explain the precise situation fully.

A visit by Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Commissar of Foreign Affairs, to Washington to negotiate all aspects of recognition and effect complete regularization of American-Russian relations is regarded here as a welcome development.

Preliminary contacts—though tenuous—with Mr. Litvinoff in London, as well as indirect contacts with him during the years he has been coming to Geneva, have all increased Washington's respect for the statesman and desire to deal with him directly.

If Mr. Litvinoff comes here, it will be the crowning feather in his cap.

Back from the Laundry
—and really clean

14 pounds $1
All flat work portion of bundle (bed and table linen) is ironed.
"ASK MR. ALLEN"
Covering Brookline, Brighton, Allston, Back Bay, Roxbury, and Jamaica Plain.
ALLEN LAUNDRY
62 LINDEN PARK ST., ROXBURY
HIGHLANDS 5200

WARREN
INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
3 PARK STREET
Boston
Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance

Interest Begins
OCT. 10

"THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED"
COLONIAL LINE
BETWEEN
NEW YORK
PROVIDENCE
and BOSTON
Steamers, New York to Providence
Direct Motor Coach from Steamer to Boston
New York & Prov. One Way $3.00 — Round Trip $4.50 — Week-End Special $3.50
New York and Boston One way $4.00 — Round Trip $6.00 — Week-End Special $4.50
Daily Sailings from New York 6 P.M.
Returning from Providence 7:30 P.M.
OFFICES
Pier 11 North River, New York
75 Dorrance Street, Providence
158 Summer Street, Boston

MRS. TURNER'S DELICIOUS
POTATO CHIPS
Thin-Crisp-Tasty
Fried in Pure Vegetable Fat
NEWTON PURE FOOD CO.
AUBURNDALE, MASS.

Their *superior quality* has made them *preëminently* the chip for the *home* the whole year round.

Sudden Changes In Fashion Cause Huge Sacrifices

From the days of Marie Antoinette, when Paris dressmakers packed dolls wearing costumes of "le dernier cri" to London, Rome, Madrid, St. Petersburg, Berlin, in little trunks, and, a few months later, received their orders, to modern times when a sudden change from long hair to bobbed leaves a New York merchant stranded with 100 tons of steel hairpins on his hands—when overnight abandon of the Eugenie hat causes woe to milliners—there has been an increasing demand for people so sensitive as to know the minute fashion changes begin, Mr. P. A. O'Connell told students of the Katherine Gibbs School in Boston, yesterday.

Alert to the important part which fashion has come to play in business the school has arranged, under the direction of Mrs. Alice M. Sharkey, a series of lectures on the subject by individuals of broad experience in the world of fashion and commercial design.

Mr. O'Connell, whose lecture came first on the program, related interesting anecdotes and described the Paris openings, which for many years he has attended during his connection with the firm of E. T. Slattery Company, of which he is now president.

"Even experienced designers," he stated, "are sometimes disappointed. Schiaparelli or Patou may present as many as 400 or even 600 models at an opening, and out of these many styles only 30 or 40 may become fashionable.

"England differs from America in what she selects for her women, Spain differs from Italy, and the showings are held at different times for the buyers."

The method which the French employ now to prevent purchasers from having copies made at lower prices by Paris dressmakers is that of refusing to deliver models to hotels or Paris branches. They are withheld until the agent sails for his native country and are placed on the steamship on the day of his departure.

Two things are sadly lacking, Mr. O'Connell pointed out, in the garment industry in the United States. One is reference material in the form of books and illustrations such as are easily accessible in the libraries and museums of Paris, furnishing detailed information on all styles in costume from the time of the primitive man. And the other is the cooperation which exists between the French manufacturer of fabrics and the house which designs and makes a gown, a shoe or a hat. If manufacturers, designers and merchants would work more closely on this side of the Atlantic, he said, much loss in turnover and markdown would be eliminated.

The speaker told of a shoe merchant who, when low shoes for women came in, found himself with 25,000 pairs of Boston-made high shoes, which cost $5 a pair to produce, on his hands. Thinking the Negroes would buy them, he marked them down and sent them into the South. They did not sell, so he tried sending them to Sweden, where they were rejected because not modern enough. Finally he sold them for 25c a pair.

"There is a demand," he added, "for men and women who understand trends of fashion and can foresee changes quickly enough."

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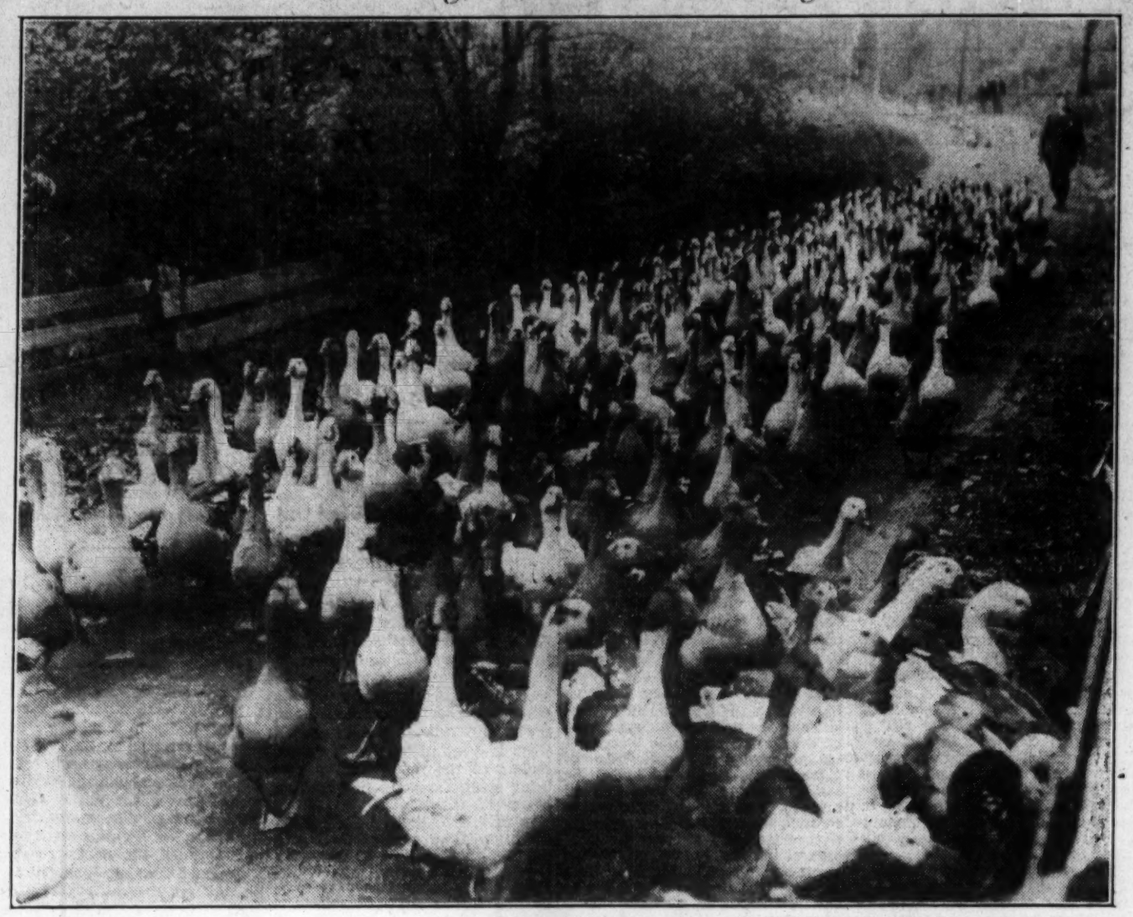

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Annual Drive From Mansfield, Mass., Railroad Station to the Austin Goose Farm

Slap of Web Feet on Pavement Signals March of the Geese

Mansfield's Annual Goose Round-Up, Rodeo and Parade Brings 1400 Fine Birds Into Rythmic Step to 'Honk-Honk' of Ganders

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANSFIELD, Mass., Oct. 20—The old frontier came to life in this town today. A flood of hectic excitement swept the populace as, with the shrilling accompaniment of police whistles, the clicking of movie cameras, and the slapping of 2800 feet on asphalt pavement Mansfield's galloping geese brought back the atmosphere of the days when the old herds, ten times the size of this year's movement, held the town in thrall till the corral gate shut on the last pair of thundering wings and galloping feet.

It was the big day for the town. Over the roads from the neighboring cities swept the automobiles of the newsreel men and the questing reporter. The excitement of the day settled down over the town long before the doors of the freight cars were opened and the wild stampede began. The newsreel men were there when the day dawned grayly over the freight sheds, walking up and down on the quiet streets; quiet, steady-nerved men, waiting for the zero hour; veterans of other great events; men to be relied upon to get their pictures, let the herd thunder as it might.

Clatter of Bars

Then a clatter of bars in the freight yards, the high-pitched blast of traffic whistles, the harsh squeal of brakes as all traffic came to halt and the big drive was on.

Along the road the townspeople were ready. Gates leading into truck gardens and barnyard were fast shut. Busy housewives paused in their tasks, heard the nearing clamor of the thundering herd, the harsh trumpeting of 1400 dry throats, the raucous excitement of the herders. Chained dogs, sensing the hurly-burly of the roads beyond rattled their chains and bayed fierce protest to the lowering skies.

Bringing up the rear of the herd came the newspaper men, the tardy ones who had heard of the great movement from afar and swept over the roads as fast as gasoline and tires and traffic laws would allow, to park their panting cars and follow the great trek afoot. Men who had spared neither themselves nor their flivvers as they followed the unmistakable signs that led them to the arena.

But all was not nerve-tingling excitement. Back of the excitement of the movement there was a very definite flavor of a past day of which today was but a mild and colorless echo.

'Them Were the Days'

The traffic officer who brought up the rear of one of the battalions voiced it. "Them were the days," he sighed as he absently flicked the tail of a lagging gander with his willow switch. "Fourteen hundred geese! What's 1400." His voice was filled with the scorn that comes of knowing greater days and happenings. "Why, I've seen it in the old days when we'd drive 17,000 of them over this road. That was a sight, mister. The road here full of them from morning to night, the traffic all tied up, and racket enough out of them to rouse the countryside. Them were the days."

He paused abruptly and sprinted for the barbed-wire fence to head off a contingent of the geese that made for the glimmer of water in the swamp. All the wistfulness was gone as he herded his charges back to the asphalt. "Go on! Git back there where ye belong. Hi yi!" Before him the herd swept in full cry, pouring through the now quiet roads at an estimated speed of a mile an hour.

They swept through the grassy yard at the Austin goose farm, the buildings resounding with their wild trumpeting. A grazing horse kicked up his heels and galloped wildly to the far corner of the pasture. The cars of the newsreel men were bumping over the hillocks toward the placid sheet of water just over the hill. The tempo of the stampede picked up. The galloping feet of the galloping geese drummed a galloping measure over the sod as their eyes reflected the sheen of the water.

Wilder the Honking

Wilder the honking of the herd, wilder the cries of the herdsmen. The tempo is picked up by the grinding cranks of the movie men. The herd sweeps down and strikes the water with a thundering splash. Spray shoots up until the pond has become a huge spouting fountain.

The crowd stands around briefly. Reluctantly the newsreel men pack up their cameras. Reluctantly the reporters pocket notebooks and steal away to their waiting cars. The big drive is over. The annual goose rodeo is finished. Down at the farmhouse gate stands a disconsolate figure in khaki. He throws away his willow switch and pulls a whistle from his pocket. The reporters' cars start with a roaring of motors.

The great day is over. When the traffic whistle blows again it will signalize the temporary disappearance of one of the last frontiers. Mansfield will be a Massachusetts town once more, its glamour and excitement gone.

Soviets Cheered By Better Trade

(Continued from Page 1)

with European countries and in establishing more friendly relations with its erstwhile enemies, France and Poland, Russia keeps a watchful eye toward Japan, of whose movements in Manchoukuo Russia is openly distrustful.

"Japan has sabotaged negotiations in Tokyo for the sale of the Chinese Eastern Railway," the spokesman said, "and is disorganizing work on the railroad with the evident intention of seizing it outright.

"Beyond that, Japan has refused to sign a non-aggression pact with us.

"We think those nations which do not want war do not hesitate to sign pacts, so the inference is obvious.

"For that reason, while we continue to pursue our policy of peace, we continue to be watchful."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Slap of Web Feet on Pavement Signals March of the Geese

(Continued from Page 1)

rather than to the heads of companies who normally belong to the upper income brackets whose dividends go into additional surplus-producing investments, rather than direct consumption.

When it is further shown, as in recent testimony before the Senate Banking Committee, that individual heads of big banks or corporations not only drew their own salary—big as it was; got their bonus, earned returns from outside directorates and on top and besides all this, formed personal trading associations, or "pool" with which they magnified their income by speculation in shares of their own companies, the situation is believed to verge on the illegal as well as the unethical.

Wiggin Given a Rest

The interrogation of Mr. Albert H. Wiggin, former head of the Chase National Bank, who draws a salary for life of $100,000, was put aside temporarily by the Senate Banking Committee. Mr. Wiggin testified yesterday that he and his family were interested in stock market operations between 1927 and 1932 involving large amounts of Chase National Bank stock.

Today the committee spent several hours seeking to work out a compromise arrangement with the New York Stock Exchange for a modified questionnaire to members, which would shed light on the number of people buying stocks and bonds, their collateral, whether on margin or for cash, and the amount of the money thus dealt in which adheres to the fingers of the individual brokers.

Mr. Edward A. Pierce of the brokerage house of E. A. Pierce & Co., was one witness, while Mr. Roland L. Redmond, cousel for the stock exchange, was another. In addition, eight or nine brokers who had been subpœnaed were on hand.

Mr. Redmond sparred with Mr. Pecora over the legal rights of the exchange governing body to ask members for information, but finally announced that full cooperation would be given, so far as possible.

First Plan Rejected

An executive session was called in the effort to work out a suitable formula. An original questionnaire was submitted Sept. 30 but was rejected by the stock exchange governing body as impracticable. As an alternative, Mr. Pecora threatened to subpœna a large group of the 1375 members.

New Deal Follows Trail in Wall Street

(Continued from Page 1)

More Flexibility In Constitution Of A. F. of L. Is Urged

A radical change in the American Federation of Labor constitution to make possible the enrollment of the 30,000,000 or more workers in the United States was advocated today by Mr. Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts branch of the Federation.

Mr. Watt, despite the failure of his resolution at the annual Federation convention, is still pressing for a temporary liberalization of the Federation charter that will permit the millions of unskilled industrial workers to come in. He further urges the reduction of membership dues.

Unless these changes are made, the Federation will lose the great mass of the workers, who, according to him, are determined to exploit the new mandate to organize.

He criticized a loyalty to the traditional craft unions which would prevent the flexibility needed to bring the industrial workers into the organization. He pointed out that there are great industries, such as the steel and the utilities, which for the first time may be organized. Mr. Watt wants the Federation to fit a model to the needs of these industries, and to that end he would empower the federation executive council to grant special charters.

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Proposed Liquor Control Law Faces Legislative Fight

Strong Opposition to Provisions is Found in Various Quarters

The liberal liquor control law recommended for Massachusetts yesterday is expected to run into stormy legislative seas when the general court convenes in special session the first of November.

One of the liveliest contdoversies of Massachusetts legislative history is expected to revolce around licensing of traverns, clubs, hotels and restaurants for the sale of hard liquor.

The view generally expressed that the recommendations of the committee will run into such a stone-wall of opposition that the report submitted will be hardly recognizable when the Legislature gets through with it.

Standing in the way of final acceptance is the Legislature and Gov. Joseph B. Ely, who has expressed himself as unalterably opposed to the saloon. The tavern, tentatively defined as a place where food may or may not bosld with liquor, is deemed by most people to be a poorly disguised saloon.

The committee emerged today with a definition of the tavern the target of the drys and many temperance advocates.

As defined it is

"A tavern, an establishment where alcoholic beverages may be sold, as authorized by this chapter, with or without food, to be served to and drunk by patrons sitting at tables in plain view of other patrons, and all entrances shall open directly on a public way. The business conducted therein shall be open to public view from the sidewalk level and the establishment shall be properly lighted. No window facing a public way shall be obstructed by any screen or other object extending more than five feet above the level of the sidewalk on which the establishment abutts, but in no event shall such screen or obstruction prevent a clear view of the interior of said tavern. Said window shall contain no advertising matter other than the name of the proprietor followed by the word 'tavern' or 'tavern keeper,' and no music, dancing or entertainment of any nature shall be permitted therein."

Senator Harry B. Putnam, chairman of the committee, heralded the shift from municipal to state control as the most important recommendation of the committee. It is an expressed belief that this provision will do away with the political pressure brought to bear on old licensing boards in former times.

The provision requiring banning of liquor sales before 9 o'clock in the morning is fashioned, according to Senator Putnam, as a protection for the worker who used to get into serious trouble because he indulged before going to work.

The committee has voted to license the bartenders and waiters so these employees "would not take the rap for their employers as was the case in the old days." Now, it is expected, the bartenders will be chary of violating the law for if caught they will lose their rights to work at their occupation.

Budget Director's Aid Named

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP)—President Roosevelt today appointed Mr. Frederick W. Lowery of Arizona to be Assistant Director of the Budget. Mr. Lewis Douglas, the director, also is an Arizonian, having formerly been that State's lone representative in the House.

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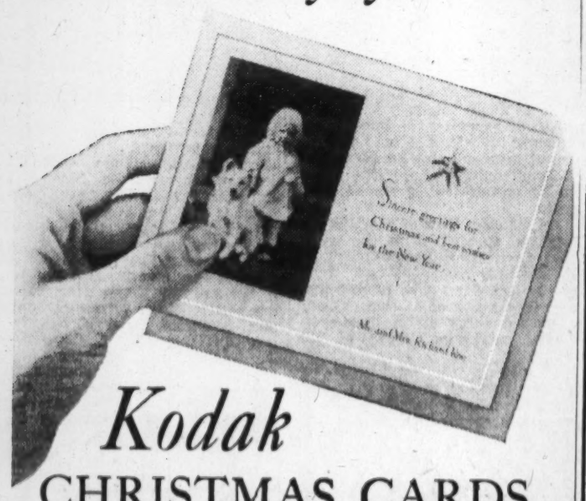

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Chile to Organize Journalism School For Nation's Press

Alessandri Gives Backing for Rise in Status of News Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—President Alessandri, reflecting the aspirations voiced at the first journalists' convention held in Viña del Mar, has promised Government support for a bill to be submitted to the special congressional session in October forming a national college for press men.

The institution thus assured of legal foundation will be known as the Colegio de Periodistas. It will mark a significant conquest on the part of Chilean journalists, elevate and concede legal status to the profession and place university education within reach of reporters and editors.

Chilean journalists are already incorporated in a national association which was the first fruit of the Viña del Mar convention, attended by 300 members of the newspaper profession. A great diversity of political opinion was represented at the gathering, but by common consent all controversial questions were set aside and the delegates without exception dedicated themselves to the study of measures calculated to consolidate the professional status of the newspaperman.

The convention received support and assistance from the municipalities of Viña del Mar, where the municipal theater was made available for the sessions, and of Valparaiso, while the state railroads, telepraph and telephone services gave every facility to the delegates, who had come from places as far apart as Arica in the north and Magallanes in the far south. President Alessandri sent a special message of good will and encouragement and many members of Congress made a point of attending in private journalistic capacity.

The honor of summoning the first convention belongs to the Circulo de la Prensa of Valparaiso, a body which since its foundation has never ceased to work for the prestige of all representatives of the "fourth estate" and to urge them to join forces in defense of their professional dignity and with the object of organizing their system of mutual assistance and social prevision. Not far short of a hundred newspapers and reviews were represented, together with the leading news agencies and press organizations.

Westinghouse Electric Net Loss

Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company reports for the September quarter a net loss of $1,513,645 after all charges, compared with net loss of $2,078,424 in the previous quarter and a net loss of $2,715,125 in the September, 1932, quarter. For the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1933, net loss was $7,083,661 after depreciation, reserve for taxes, etc., compared with net loss of $5,917,250 in the first nine months of 1932.

Librarians Honor Her Juvenile Book

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Mrs. Elizabeth Foreman Lewis

Winner of Newbery Medal for Her Book "Young Fu of the Upper Yangtze."

Libraries Proving Big Help to Those Seeking New Jobs

Hope Is Held for Federal Funds to Expand Work in This Direction

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 20—Providing library service for the unemployed, to the end that they may be reemployed, is the big project before American librarians during the coming year, said Miss Gratia A. Countryman of Minneapolis, Minn., who is scheduled to become president of the American Library Association during its convention now in session here.

Several sectional meetings during the convention have been devoted to the absorbing topic of possibilities in this field.

Whether federal relief funds are to be made available for library work for the unemployed has not yet been determined; but the librarians are gratified that the Government has recognized that extended library service offers real relief both for the unemployed reader and the unemployed librarian, Miss Countryman said.

The opportunities for expanding the library's service in this field are very great, the incoming president declared. As librarian of the Minneapolis Public Library she has done important work for jobless readers.

More Work Under Cut Budgets

"An immense amount of informal education, fitted to the individual need, is now being given through the library," she said. "Although our budgets have been seriously cut, our work has had to be expanded to meet the new demand. In Minneapolis we enrolled 45,000 new borrowers in the last two years.

"The majority of these people are new readers with special personal problems due often to unemployment. They come in with every kind of request. Men have asked for information about making pickles, cosmetics, soup, hoping to start small businesses. Others have requested help in studying to prepare themselves for new occupations, knowing the old job will never come back.

"The library gives these people vocational guidance in a most informal way. We cannot tell whether a man is going to be successful in his new job as a result of our efforts, but we can at least be sure that study is keeping his thoughts active, keeping his ambition alive, and that is worth while in itself."

Miss Jennie M. Flexner of the New York Public Library, in a sectional meeting, said that in re-educating themselves for work the unemployed need books and they need the assistance and encouragement which a readers' adviser or other librarian can give them.

"The library is a necessary cog in the service of rehabilitation," she declared.

Help for New Businesses

Information about occupations has been gathered and classified by the adjustment service, 17 East Forty-second Street, New York, Miss Flexner said.

A message stressing the importance of library service at the present time was sent by Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, to a luncheon given yesterday to honor Chicago library donors. Referring to the dual function of the library—to afford means of education and to provide "wholesome and worthwhile recreation for all who have learned to love books," Secretary Ickes concluded:

"The well-balanced library develops each of these functions without detriment to the other, and the needs of the unemployed man with too much leisure time on his hands are as carefully considered as are the needs of the skilled mechanic who wishes to read the latest books on his subject.

"When we realize that a very large proportion of the pepole of this country are without library service we cannot too gratefully approve the efforts of those who by their generosity have helped to improve this condition."

Reading is fun; it is also a means of understanding people and consequently tends toward tolerance, Mr. Howard Mumford Jones of the University of Michigan said today in a discussion of the place of reading in society.

Dual Purpose of Books

"We make a false division between literature and living," Mr. Jones said. "Books exist not merely to make us forget our own lives in the actual world; they exist to make us remember the actual world in terms of other beings like ourselves. Surely the reading of books is a vital means of enlarging one's knowledge of the world of men.

"The well-read man is not a man of books only; he has learned, through books, understanding and tolerance. Viewing the racial and national antipathies which rage in the contemporary world, I think that reading is, or can be, a means of checking the insanities of racial bigotry, nationalistic hatred and religious intolerance."

"The charter of our freedom is that the people shall have the right freely to receive and freely to discuss ideas regarding themselves and the state to which they belong; and the frail shield which we have to interpose between this hard-won political platitude and the storm of absolutism which is sweeping the world is the thin and perishable leaf of the printed book."

Lower Rates Promise Full Cargoes

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Unloading Newsprint at Detroit Dock

The Ship and Its Cargo Come From the Province of Quebec and Indicates What Water-Borne Commerce Can Do. The Airship Is the New Navy Dirigible Macon.

New Farm War Declared Over NRA Program

(Continued from Page 1)

all the phases of farm relief administration. But he believes in work along the lines already charted, and he stands firm in support of Mr. Henry W. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, who has been under sharpest fire from the Mid-West.

Not Wholly Surprised

Many of today's disquieting reports from Nebraska, Illinois, South Dakota and Minnesota are set down by the Administration to the intervention of politicians in a potentially seething situation. Farm discontent, they know, has been lively under the surface for many weeks. Excessive hopes aroused by the first months of the New Deal have not been realized. Activities of the Blue Eagle have seemed entirely to benefit either industry or organized labor.

But now farm discontent has become vocal through a number of powerful spokesmen. The "farm strike" called by Mr. Milo Reno, president of the National Farmers' Holiday Association, is regarded as the most serious aspect of the tangled picture. The position of Senator George W Norris, Republican independent and Gov. Charles W. Bryan, Democrat, Nebraska, was not unexpected.

In short, the Administration is well aware of the potentialities of the revolt which burst to the surface overnight. But President Roosevelt is prepared to act, both to intensify all phases of the present drive in aid of the farmer, and in devising new steps. The White House today was the scene of intent conferences on the farm problem and action over the week-end—probably by Monday at the latest—is expected.

Farm Strike in West Is Called in Protest To NRA Relief Plans

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 20 (AP)—A new agricultural "farm war" burst forth today in the calling of a nation-wide strike by the National Farmers' Holiday Association.

Farm holiday leaders, headed by Mr. Milo Reno, of Des Moines, president of the association, were in Omaha today to bid for the support of midwestern business interests in the proposed strike.

The strike proclamation, setting noon Saturday as the hour when farmers again will begin to withhold their products from market, sharply criticized the National Administration, listed many grievances, and outlined the course to be pursued.

The decision to protest actively against low prices for agricultural products was reached at a secret conference yesterday of officials of the association which says it has 2,000,000 members in 24 states.

The proclamation stated that "after months of patient waiting," farmers were "fast losing confidence in the Administration" and in its program to provide agricultural relief."

Farmers Still Loyal

But despite the criticism directed at the Administration, the farmers said they still stand ready to support it in "any program that will recognize the farmers' fundamental right to ask for and receive the cost of production."

The strike will continue, the proclamation declared, until "our farm products bring the cost of production and until we are refinanced under the terms of the Frazier bill."

Among the first to indorse the proposed strike was Gov. William Langer of North Dakota, whose embargo on shipment of wheat from that State took effect at 12:01 a. m. Thursday. Governor Langer's decree was approved by the farm holiday officials who said they would ask governors of other wheat-producing states to take a similar step, although the suggestion has met with unfavorable response in six states.

An NRA code for agriculture was demanded by the holiday association instead of the Administration's plan for reducing acreage and food surpluses.

Establishment of minimum prices to insure cost of production for farm products, and a national moratorium on foreclosures and dispossession were demanded of the National Administration, which was accused of "sparring for time to bring us needed relief."

Stand Farmers Take

In the proclamation, mailed to all state and county units of the association, farmers were called on to refuse to sell their products and pay no interest-bearing debts unless they receive cost of production; pay no taxes or interest until they have first cared for their families; buy only necessities; and remain in the homes they now occupy.

It was agreed that farmers exchange their products for those of labor or unemployed on a production cost basis. The farmers listed proposals for bringing about agricultural recovery. Foremost in the demands was one asking for "reflation" of currency—described as increasing "the amount of money in circulation to our normal standard."

Passage of the Frazier refinancing bill was described as essential by holiday leaders, who accused "racketeers" of operating machinery to refinance mortgages.

Nebraska Is Unsettled By NRA Farm Program

NORTH PLATTE, Neb., Oct. 20 (AP)—Mr. Keith Neville, former Governor of Nebraska, yesterday announced his resignation as chairman of Nebraska's NRA board and said he was "entirely out of sympathy with the manner in which the program of the NRA is being conducted in agricultural states, such as Nebraska."

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 20 (AP)—Agricultural areas yesterday were described as a "seething mass of unrest" by Gov. Charles W. Bryan, in a general attack on the entire national recovery program.

Illinois Coal Production Up

CHICAGO, Oct. 20—Coal mined in the Illinois field during September totaled 2,851,694 tons, compared with 2,739,498 in August and 2,399,554 in September a year ago, according to the state department of mines. This brought total production for the first nine months of this year to 24,140,294 tons, compared with 20,318,998 in like period a year ago. There were 130 mines operating during September and 123 during August and 107 in July.

Bright Prospects For St. Lawrence Ratification Seen

31 Favorable Votes Are Reported With Only 20 Against It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 20—Approaching the final and what is regarded as the most difficult hurdle in the effort to complete the St. Lawrence waterway from the "Inland Empire" to the sea, account was taken today at the twelfth annual convention of the Great Lakes Harbors Association of prospects for ratification of the pending treaty with Canada. The seaway was described as the most important and greatest public enterprise contemplated in connection with national recovery.

Mr. Charles P. Craig of Washington, reported that 31 Senators can be depended upon to vote for ratification when the matter comes up as the first order of business in the Senate next January, and that favorable action means an early start on the $500,0000,000 international navigation and hydroelectric project. Twenty Senators are definitely against it and 45 are noncommittal. From the latter group he declared it is hoped that enough votes would be won to gain the necessary two-thirds majority.

"We have the advantage of a friendly administration and this is bound to swing some of the doubtful votes toward ratification," he continued.

"Railroad opposition is not as strong as some have thought, for 42 per cent of the roads have terminals at Great Lake ports and are not likely to give full support to the opposition.

"We are not building a new transportation route to compete with railroads, but standardizing one that has served two great countries for more than a half century. The route is not competitive but complementary, picking up transportation where the steam roads stop. Less than 11 per cent of American freight is water-borne, but 92 per cent of all commodities transported on the nation's waterways are carried in Great Lake ships."

"We are ready to go ahead with our part of the international project," declared Mr. C. Alfred Maguire of Toronto, speaking the Canadian sentiment. "We are waiting for your Government to ratify the treaty."

From New York State, where much opposition to the treaty has centered, came word that sentiment is changing. Mr. Philip M. Falter of Messena, N. Y., representing the Northern Federation of Chambers of Commerce, said it is now being realized that New York State will benefit greatly by the cheap power developed on the St. Lawrence River.

Gov. Floyd B. Olson of Minnesota said no greater farm relief could come to the inland empire than completion of the St. Lawrence Waterway.

Longitude Study Planned in Hawaii

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—To determine more accurately the longitudes of the earth a radio station is to be operated here by Lieut. J. P. Lushene of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey working in conjunction with a world-wide chain of stations.

This project follows several others for which Hawaii is widely known, including the Kilauea Volcano Observatory and Bishop Museum. Through a study of volcanoes on the Island of Hawaii the former is attempting to predict volcanic eruptions, earthquakes and other disturbances, while the museum's research has revealed much of the early history and customs of the Polynesians.

With plans under way for a road to the top of Mauna Loa and a road under construction to the top of Haleakala, both more than 13,000 feet high, the possibility of building observatories there is under consideration. It was from the top of the latter that Dr. Arthur Compton of the University of Chicago conducted his study of the cosmic ray.

COLD WEATHER DUE HERE BY NOV. 1

According to records of the Weather Bureau for the past 20 years, the average date for the first freezing weather in Boston is November 1. Thousands of motorists who put off buying an anti-freeze till the last minute will be caught unprepared, when the cold snap strikes. And many of them will pay for their carelessness. Frozen radiators and cracked engine-blocks cost money.

This year put in Eveready Prestone *before* the freeze. It won't evaporate or boil away. And at the new low price of $2.95 a gallon, it's the most economical anti-freeze you can buy. In addition to giving dependable, all-winter protection against freezing, Eveready Prestone is definitely *good for your car.* It reduces the rusting-action of water in the cooling-system by 75% to 95%.

*Eveready Prestone is approved by *all* car manufacturers. Fully guaranteed by National Carbon Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.

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You've got a right to demand comfort above all else when you're away from home. And Allerton's facilities for providing it are unique. We don't stop with a pleasant room and excellent restaurants. All three Allerton Houses have unique club facilities and a friendly congeniality. Single rooms from $2 daily, $10 weekly.

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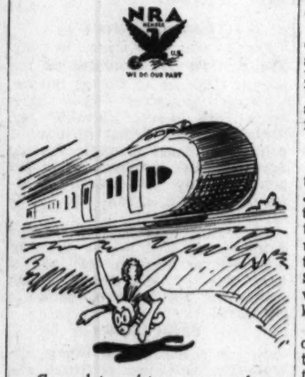

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Everything is stepping up! Gentlemen's styles are smarter—more go to them!

At least, ours are going like they never went before!

Men come in, admire what our new designer has accomplished, slip into their size, find it is their size and go out—delighted!

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These vases are particularly practical for the occasional bouquets for the business desk or the home or as a gift that is in splendid taste and will be treasured by its owner.

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Restores the vital mineral salts to your garden soil. Especially beneficial for fall application to cultivate strong root structure for spring growth of lawns and plants.

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"There is only one person qualified to say just what the motorist prefers, and that person is THE MOTORIST HIMSELF"

During the past year General Motors, through its Customer Research Staff, has invited well over 1,000,000 motorists "to pool their practical driving experience with the technical skill of General Motors Engineers and Production Experts."

In case you have not received our questionnaire "The Proving Ground of Public Opinion," we shall be glad to mail you a copy.

It is a 24-page non-advertising booklet containing information on important automobile developments during the past 5 years, and it gives you the opportunity to "cast your vote"—to tell General Motors the kind of automobile YOU would build—the features you want most in YOUR next car!

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Garden-Fringed Towns Urged For British Jobless

New Step Is Advanced as Means of Making Men Self-Supporting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Eng. — Extension of the allotments movement in Great Britain so that every town is surrounded by little market gardens to be worked by jobless, was urged by the Earl of Harrowby, Lord-Lieutenant of Staffordshire, in an address at the recent annual show of the Dudley and District Allotment Holders' Association.

He advocated each allotment having a small glass house for forcing, a chicken house and a pigsty and some fruit trees. This scheme, he said, would not entail a great outlay and should prove a good investment.

He went on to speak of the purely agricultural land which surrounded every industrial town in North Staffordshire, and which could be acquired at very small cost. He said he hoped that local authorities would consider the idea of putting unemployed men on small holdings and making them independent. The scheme was already receiving the attention of the Society of Friends who were advancing money, free of interest, to suitable men. He suggested that the British Legion might also consider placing ex-servicemen on the land in this way.

Budget Director's Aid Named

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP)—President Roosevelt today appointed Mr. Frederick W. Lowery of Arizona to be Assistant Director of the Budget. Mr. Lewis Douglas, the director, also is an Arizonian, having formerly been that State's lone representative in the House.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	890kc-WEEI-337m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Farm reports	Studio speaker	Organ recital	Skippy sketch
5:15	Monitor Views News	Y. M. C. A. talk	Vera Van; orches.	Melody Mart
5:30	Singing Lady	Tom Mix sketch	All American Boy	Dance music
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Wizard of Oz	Mixed quartet	Cowboy Tom
6:00	Gene and Glenn	Evening Tattler;	Reports; news	Jack Miller; orch.
6:15	Dramatic sketches	records; talks	Political talk	Rangers sketch
6:30	Reports; sports	News; pianist	Black and Blue	Football Reporter
6:45	Lowell Thomas	"Weather Man"	Soloists; orch.	Kaltenborn's News
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Comedian; quartet	Myrt and Marge	Reports; news
7:15	Treasure Island	After Dinner Revue	Just Plain Bill	Gallagher Band
7:30	Studio program	Circus sketch	'Music on the Air'	Dance program
7:45	Irene Rich, talk	The Goldbergs	Boake Carter, news	Raymond Pugh
8:00	Ethel Shutta; Walter	Jessica Dragonette;	Vocal trio; orch.	and his orchestra
8:15	O'Keefe; orchestra	Cavaliers quartet;	Edwin C. Hill	Popular soloists
8:30	"Moe and Nell"	pianos;	Rosario March of Time,	As I See It
8:45	Red Davis sketch	Bourdon's Orch.	news sketches	Modern Minstrel
9:00	Phil Harris's Orches-	Fred Allen's Revue;	Irvin Cobb; orch.	Greater Boston
9:15	tra; Leah Ray	Roy Atwell; orch.	Threads Happiness	Negro Chorus
9:30	Phil Baker; quartet;	Clark, Herrick;	Football Show;	Stevens's Orch.
9:45	vocal duo; orchestra	Morris; Rakov Or.	speakers; music	Reports; news
10:00	F. Trubee Davison,	Dramatic sketch	Olsen & Johnson;	Hughie Connor
10:15	interview	The First Nighter,	soloists; orch.	and his orchestra
10:30	Marsh's Orchestra	Green Brothers'	"Greek Orator"	The Town Crier
10:45	Floyd Gibbons	Novelty Orchestra	Political talk	Moley and Hurst
11:00	Reports; sports	Forecasts; news	Reports; news	New World Orch.
11:15	News Flashes	Davis's Orchestra	Connor's Orches.	News Service
11:30	Reggie Childs and	Jack Denny and	Isham Jones and	
11:45	his orchestra	his orchestra	his orchestra	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

8:15 WEEI, Organ Rhapsody, Richard Liebert, from Radio City.
8:33 WBZ, Lew White at the dual organ.
9:00 WAAB, "In the Luxembourg Gardens," Emery Deutsch, conductor.
9:45 WEEI, "The Wife Saver," household information by Alan Prescott.
11:15 WBZ, Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs program; speakers; music
11:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Grange Program: speakers; United States Army Band.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, Columbia-Princeton football game; from Princeton, N. J.
1:45 WEEI, Ohio State-Michigan football game, Ann Arbor, Mich.
2:15 WNAC, Boston College-Fordham football game, from New York.
2:45 WAAB, Ohio State-Michigan football game, Ted Husing, reporting.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
6:00 WBZ, Richard Himber and his concert ensemble.
7:30 WEEI, "Circus Days," sketches of Courtney Ryley Cooper.
8:00 WEEI, "K-7," sketch based on secret service operations.
8:30 WNAC, Ethel Pastor, soprano; Phil Spitalny's Orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Jamboree: variety show; soloists; comedy team; dance orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, "Baron Munchausen"; Cliff Hall; De Marco Girls; dance orchestra.
9:30 WEEI, Leo Reisman's Orchestra; Yacht Club Boys; Vivian Ruth, soloist.
9:30 WNAC, "Symphonic Strings," Alexander Chuhaldin, conductor.
10:30 WAAB, George Jessel; Vera Van; Melodeers Quartet; Rica's Orchestra.
10:00 WAAB, "Doing Our Part," Judge Irving L. Lenroot, Customs and Patents
10:30 WNAC, "Over the Camera Man's Shoulder," with Alton Blackington.
11:00 WBZ, WLS Barn Dance program from Chicago.
11:00 WEEI, "One Man's Family," sketch from San Francisco.
11:45 WEEI, Hollywood on the Air; guest screen players; soloists; orchestra.

Sunday's Features

3:00 WAAB, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Bruno Walter, conductor; Mishel Piastro, violin soloist; Leonard Liebling, commentator. Concerto in A minor (Glazounov); Symphony in G major (Haydn); Symphony No. 1 in C (Brahms).
9:00 WBZ, Egon Petri, Dutch concert pianist; symphony orchestra, Frank Black, conductor. Concerto in E Flat major (Mozart).
10:45 WBZ, WEEI, WNAC, Mobilization for Human Needs of 1933: "The Help Each Other Club," drama written by Booth Tarkington; address, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, National Executive Board of the Boy Scouts of America.

Theaters

"Alice in Wonderland"

Colonial Theater—Miss Eva Le Gallienne presents "Alice in Wonderland" and "Through the Looking-Glass," by Lewis Carroll, adapted for the stage by Miss Le Gallienne and Florida Friebus. Produced Oct. 19, 1933.

When you go to see "Alice in Wonderland" and "Through the Looking-Glass" at the Colonial—as, of course, you will—you will meet Alice in person, to use the language of the movies. The program will tell you that it is Miss Josephine Hutchinson who steps through the Looking-Glass into upside-down land and, for two delectable hours or more, entertains you as you have long not been entertained. But you will know that it is Alice's very own self.

All your delightful old friends are there talking the inimitable nonsense that flowed in a golden stream from the pen of Lewis Carroll; the Mad Hatter and the Duchess, the Cheshire Cat and the White Rabbit, and the whole host of them, lovable foils for the childish glee, little girl seriousness and appealing sweetness of Josephine—no, Alice, whether she is contradicting the Red Queen, or listening so sympathetically to the very, very sad tale unfolded by the Mock Turtle she meets on the briny beach, or rebuking the caustic-tongued Caterpillar.

Then there is the pleasing and appropriate music of Mr. Richard Addinsell and the awfully funny antics of the White Knight on his palfrey whose fore legs and hind legs strike such mirth-provoking postures. And the extraordinary agility of the White Queen who is so easily annoyed. From the moment the curtain rises disclosing Josephine—no, Alice, curled up in the big armchair cuddling and scolding her little black pussy, to the final scene where the White Queen (Miss Eva Le Gallienne) drinks Alice's health, the entertainment unfolds a world of whimsicality which becomes, as Alice would say, "beautiful, and beautifuler."

W. R. M.

Universalists Vote Last Obstacle Away In Church Union Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 20—The pathway toward establishment of the "Free Church of America" was cleared of its last obstacle here yesterday, when the general convention of the Universalist Church accepted the proposed federation with the Unitarian Church.

This is the culmination of the proposal made two years ago in Buffalo that the "Free Church of America" be established by the two faiths. The Unitarian Church ratified the movement last May. The association will not be restricted to Unitarian and Universalistic faiths. Other churches may join the federation at any time.

Speedy approval of the proposal was forthcoming when two amendments were made to the plan for associating with the Unitarian Church. One provides for reconsideration of the name and substitution of one which characterizes the organization as an association, not a church. The other revised the preamble to restrict membership to those "who work for the Kingdom of God in the spirit of Jesus."

Under the "Free Church of America" associated churches will retain their own names and their funds. However, in the interest of efficiency and prevention of duplication the departments will be unified. The affairs of the "Free Church" will be conducted by a council of nine representatives from each participating denomination.

Motion Pictures

Police Gazette

To the Paramount and Fenway Theaters this week come the Warner Bros. "Bureau of Missing Persons" and the Fox picture, "The Worst Woman in Paris."

"The Bureau of Missing Persons" is said to be based on actual cases that have come before the New York Police Department. No doubt the idea derived from police headquarters. But a great deal of movie alkali has been mixed with the acid of fact, so that the whole has become glazed over with the sheen of unpersuasiveness that so often mars motion picture output today. Messrs. Pat O'Brien and Allen Jenkins lay on the supposed rough-neck qualities of detectives with grim determination. Miss Bette Davis is Herself the Heroine and Miss Glenda Farrell's duties toward the screen story consist of being as silly as possible. Mr. Lewis Stone carries off the police captaincy with becoming dignity.

"I'se so wicked!" is the notion that charming Miss Benita Hume struggles to put across in "The Worst Woman in Paris." The chief evidence of her criminality is her dining with Mr. Adolphe Menjou in a gay Parisian restaurant and her possession of the many jewels he has given her. But she later performs two sacrificial feats in Kansas—rescuing a baby from a burning train wreck and resigning her great love for a man she has known less than two weeks—after which she goes back to Paris to return the jewels to Adolphe and marry him. Whatever the plot, it is difficult to take Miss Hume seriously as an adventuress.

M. L.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy and cooler tonight; Saturday partly cloudy with slowly rising temperature; moderate to fresh southwest to northwest winds.

Maine: Partly cloudy and colder tonight; Saturday fair; slowly rising temperature in west portion.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair, colder tonight; Saturday fair with slowly rising temperature.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy and colder tonight; Saturday fair with slowly rising temperature in north portion.

Rhode Island: Partly cloudy and colder tonight; Saturday fair.

Connecticut: Partly cloudy and slightly colder tonight; Saturday partly cloudy rising temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong southwest winds this afternoon, shifting to northwest tonight; weather partly overcast tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Standard

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	64	64	Minneapolis	40	52
Bismarck	40	48	Montreal	48	50
Boston	56	57	Nantucket	38	58
Buffalo	42	54	New Orleans	70	84
Calgary	24	32	New York	52	58
Charleston	66	74	Norfolk, Va.	60	66
Chicago	48	56	North Platte	36	54
Cincinnati	54	66	Philadelphia	54	58
Denver	54	58	Phoenix, Ariz.	82	94
Dodge City	48	66	Pittsburgh	54	60
Eastport, Me.	48	52	Portland, Me.	52	56
Hatteras	72	73	Raleigh	54	66
Helena, Mont.	42	46	St. Louis	48	60
Huron, S. D.	40	50	Salt Lake City	62	74
Jacksonville	70	80	San Francisco	54	80
Kansas City	48	68	Santa Fe, N.M.	42	66
Key West	80	86	Seattle	44	48
Los Angeles	54	86	Tampa	72	86
Memphis	60	74	Washington	54	60
Miami, Fla.	78	82	Williston, N.D.	36	40

A—8 a. m. Oct. 20.
B—Maximum Oct. 19.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 12 midnight, Saturday 12 noon
Height of tides 9.8 feet, 9.8 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:27 p. m.

Atlantic Refining Profits

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20—Atlantic Refining Company reports profit for the nine months ended Sept. 30 of $4,708,500 after interest, depreciation and taxes, or $1.76 a share on 2,696,642 shares, compared with net for the nine months of 1932 of $4,248,000, or $1.58 a share.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Ralph B. Scholfield, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, in the church edifice, Elm Hill Avenue and Howland Street, Roxbury, 4.

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Gavin W. Allan, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of Third Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, in Current Events Clubhouse, Central Avenue, Hyde Park, 8.

Theaters

"ALICE IN WONDERLAND" (Colonial). Josephine Hutchinson as Alice in Eva Le Gallienne's production, 8:15.

"BROTHERS" (Wilbur). Walter Gilbert in dual role, shows how differently twin brothers develop when brought up in different environments, 8:30.

"THE LATE CHRISTOPHER BEAN" (Plymouth). Sidney Howard's comedy, adapted from the French of Rene Fauchois, Pauline Lord in the lead, 8:30.

Movies

KEITH'S—"The Power and the Glory." Powerful, but rather tragic story of realized ambition. Walt Disney's "Three Little Pigs," complete return engagement tonight in "Who's Afraid of the Big Bad Wolf?" 11:03 a. m., 1:52, 4:41, 7:28, 10:14.

MAJESTIC—"Dinner at Eight." Another star gazers' feast. Reviewed on October 20th. 2:45, 8:45.

Other Events

"DREAM PICTURES"—Branson de Cou presents his "Touring France" at the Tremont Temple, 8:15.

LEE AUDITORIUM, Y. W. C. A.—Stuart Chase lectures on "A New Deal for America," 8:15.

TOMORROW

Matinees

"ALICE IN WONDERLAND" (Colonial), 2:15.

"THE LATE CHRISTOPHER BEAN" (Plymouth), 2:30.

"BROTHERS" (Wilbur), 2:20.

Music

GARDNER MUSEUM—Piano recital by Elizabeth Stedhoff. Program includes Prelude, Chorale and Fugue by Cesar Franck, 2:45.

Other Events

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—First meeting of Copper Craft Club, 10:30 a. m. Picture Talk—"Facts and Fancies," a collection of interesting facts and incidents gathered from all over the world, 3.

"DREAM PICTURES"—Branson de Cou's "Touring France." Trement Temple, 2:15.

TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB—"Dictatorship and Democracy: German Politics Today." Lecture by Dr. Carl J. Friedrich of Harvard, 1.

ZONTA CLUB—Luncheon to meet Louise Grey, founder of club. Chamber of Commerce Restaurant, 1.

ART MUSEUM—Free Guidance: "Medieval Art," Miss Maginnis, 11. "Treasures of the Museum," Miss Maginnis, 2.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Walk through Arnold Arboretum. Meet at Forest Hills railway station, 2.

SIX-DAY BICYCLE RACE—Final day. Open from 11 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Football

HARVARD vs. Holy Cross, 2.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY vs. Vermont, 2.

TUFTS vs. Connecticut State, 2.

Monitor News Radiocasts

Present WBZ Noon Schedule

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday — 11:45—12:00
Friday— 12:00 noon to 12:15 p. m.

Noon Schedule to Start Monday, Oct. 23

Monday— 11:45 a. m. to 12:00 noon
Tuesday, Wednesday — 12:00—12:15
Thursday— 11:45 a. m. to 12:00 noon
Friday, Saturday — 12:00—12:15

The evening radiocasts of Monitor news over WBZ and WBZA will continue at 5:15 o'clock as usual.

Ranchers and Farmers In Alberta Coöperate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALGARY, Alta.—Through a co-operative agreement between the ranchers in southern Alberta and the farmers in the southern and central part of the province, the ranchmen who have not a sufficient feed supply to winter their cattle and sheep will ship the livestock to farms where there is a good supply of fodder. These farmers will feed the ranch cattle during the winter season under the supervision of government livestock officials.

Under the arrangement the commercial cattle and sheep will be shipped from the range country to winter feeding quarters without cost to the shipper for freight, as the railways have granted 50 per cent of the cost.

Universal Signaling System For Motorists Is Advocated

Motorists now demand a code for Slipshodville.

Slipshodville is any place where automobilists neglect to use their hands for signaling, cut out of line, pass on a hill when the view ahead is obstructed, fail to slow down at street intersections or do any one of the many things that cause safety officials to shake their heads.

And as a result of it all the American Automobile Association is pressing the adoption and enforcement of a universal system of hand signaling that holds promise of cutting the highway toll substantially.

Slipshodville has had many motor fatalities this year, the association reports. Something like 30,000 will be chalked up in all. The grand total of killed and wounded on the highways will reach well over 1,000,000 it is figured.

Here is where the code comes in. It is not designed to cut hours or raise wages. It gives a definitely "motorized" significance to the "we do our part" glued on the rear windows of many automobiles. It is a "we do our part" to reduce motor accidents, automobile safety officials declare. It is a pledge that may be circulated through every Slipshodville.

The A. A. A. system of hand signaling is right in line with this safety campaign. It is aimed to help bring order to Slipshodville.

As it is now a tourist passing through Slipshodville cannot be sure whether the hand protruding from the car window ahead means the driver is going to stop, to turn around, slow down or shake hands with a neighbor on the corner. Or the usual sign for a left hand turn, pointing the finger, may mean nothing more than that the driver is pointing out a bit of scenery to the passengers.

Perhaps too, when the full palm emerges indicating in the motor sign language that the car is going to stop, the conversation in that car has turned to rain. Then a hand projects from the other side. And finally the evidence of rain is conclusive as the car bristles with upturned palms.

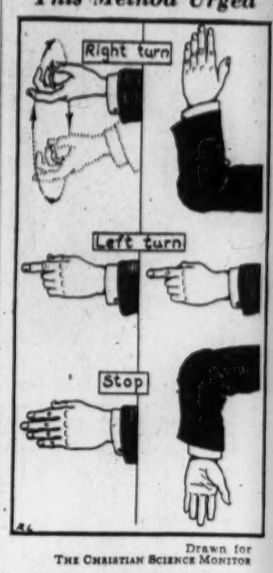
A left turn in every state is designated by pointing a finger in that direction. In Massachusetts a circular motion of the hand means a right turn while a stationary showing of the hand means stop or slow down.

The A. A. A. would establish the "universal" or "western" system of signaling a right-hand turn with the arm crooked upward and a left-hand turn by a downward crook of the arm from the elbow.

In this way, the association says, a driver from Kalamazoo touring in Massachusetts, would know what the driver ahead of him is going to do whether he is driving in Massachusetts or in California.

But the driver who averts trouble, Massachusetts safety heads say, is the one who slows down at the slightest uncertainty of what the driver ahead is going to do.

This Method Urged



Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Proposed Hand Signals

Left Group Shows Present Practice and the Right the Proposed New Plan.

Boston Art Notes

Casson Galleries

Pencil sketches made by Mr. Frank Rines are exhibited at the Casson Galleries in Copley Square.

These "graphites" have been made with great dexterity. Mr. Rines uses the pencil so that it contributes tonal character to his drawings. Well manipulated, it can achieve considerable variety of effects, contrasts, gradations, textural range.

Mr. Rines does subjects of the outdoors in which houses figure in one way or another. He has a knowledge of architecture which makes his portrayals of buildings authentic.

Public Library

In the course of the season, we generally have two or three exhibitions of work based upon theories. We are allowed to see the mechanics of picture making. At present there may be seen at the Boston Public Library a collection of drawings, paintings, photographs and book illustrations made by the method of dynamic symmetry. The mathematical basis is indicated in some of the sketches and the network of lines may prove bewildering to the onlooker.

Prof. Denman Ross of Harvard College, Mr. Howard Giles and Mr Peter Kilham are enthusiastic exponents of the geometric scheme. Mr. Ross applies the theory even to the palette. In his paintings we are aware of a definitely logical basis.

A wall panel containing figures of workers is a painting in which we may trace a triangular unit against a rectangular one. We may attribute the orderliness of the composition to this rather elementary scheme. And yet just this scheme was used by Raphael in his mother-child groups.

Although we never fail to admire the advocacy of these teachings by these exponents, we do feel that they expend their feeling on the method, and that nothing is left for the pictures. The means becomes th eend, the scaffolding serves as the building.

D. A.

Music

Gabrilowitsch

Mr. Ossip Gabrilowitsch played the piano in Jordan Hall last night. It was the first recital of the fall; indeed, the only recital scheduled for this first month of a singularly arid musical season. His program was made up of the Phantasy op. 17 and the Sonata in G minor by Schumann, and seven Chopin pieces. Nothing here, you observe, to rouse us from our quiescence. Yet such is the reputation of this artist that the hall was filled last night, and such his interpretative authority that the applause was warm and prolonged for each item.

Mr. Gabrilowitsch is one of the few pianists who have the right to play such a program. He is an established master of the romantic style, which under his hands is at once traditional and individual. The most satisfying of his interpretations last night was that of the Phantasy. He seemed to reveal here, and especially in the final movement, the essence of the composer's yearning sentiment. The smaller G minor Sonata was played spiritedly; but here, as previously in the second movement of the Phantasy and in the Chopin A flat major Ballade, virility and sonority sometimes were achieved at the expense of clarity and precision; the interpreter left the technician behind. An apparent tendency to pound the piano may be accounted for by the fact that the player is unaccustomed to a small auditorium. Chopin in his gentler moods was exquisitely rendered, especially in the D flat major Prelude, all poetry and no sentimentality. But for all the artist's mastery, some of us longed before the evening was over for a little Schönberg, or even some Ornstein.

L. A. S.

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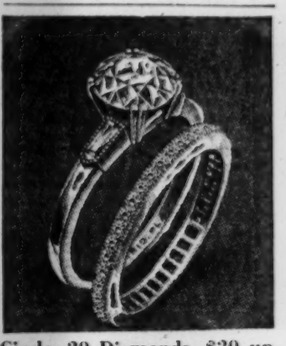

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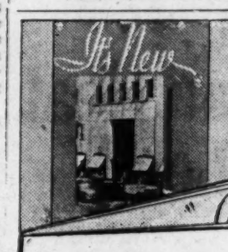

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Three Autumns at Middlebrook

ABOUT Middlebrook we like to think we know autumn better than other people, because we have more of it. To be exact, we have three autumns, all different, all worlds apart; and, as we examine them, each seems better than the others.

There is the autumn of Middlebrook itself—yellow, crackling, fairly laughing with friendly mellowness. There is the autumn of the big woods—blue and dark and grim and silent. And there is the autumn of the great ranch on the hill—crisp, dazzling in its sharp blue and gold, boundless, and lonely as the sharp wind that comes down the river from the north.

At Middlebrook you may know it is really autumn, and not the last tattered remnant of summer, when the little girl next door and her brother appear with pockets bulging strangely. They have begun the harvest of the horse chestnuts, which will continue until the last brown, shiny nut has dropped from the big trees by the white gate. No commercial use has ever been discovered for horse chestnuts, but the deep mahogany color of them, the sheen of them, the feel of them in your hands has come, by long usage, to represent autumn to us.

Besides, they are so useful for practical purposes unsuspected in commerce. With a few pointed matches, they make very superior little brown men, better even than the acorn men that we contrive up on the hill. Bored with a hole and tied on the end of a string, they can be twirled about your head with a fine humming sound. Or just carried in your pockets and taken out and rolled in the hands occasionally, horse chestnuts are jolly playmates, and talk to you constantly of autumn.

"And besides," says Joan Edith, her hands as well as her pockets full of chestnuts, "it'll soon be winter and then, if it snows, we can make a big snow man with a hat on him and a carrot for his nose."

"And the birds will come under the big fir tree to get fed, hippity, hop, hippity, hop, through the snow," adds Joan Edith.

"Hippity hop," says Robin emphatically, without any notion of what it all means.

Chestnuts are not alone in telling us of autumn, nor is Joan Edith the only herald of approaching winter. The stubble fields are yellow now with that soft blue haze above them which makes you think of Keats's Ode, his season of mists and mellow fruitfulness. The oak leaves are coming down, swirling about before Shelley's West Wind, scurrying to cover in the lee of the big rocks, sailing merrily across the inky black waters of the lily pond, where the last lily of the season lingers wistfully. Our ancient tortoise, Hannibal, has said good-by to summer long ago and luxuriates somewhere down there in the mud, a few wasps drone lazily, having gorged on our purple prunes, and the dismal croak of a tiny green tree frog from a branch of the weeping willow has an ominous, prophetic sound. And, as usual, old Bill Potts, our wood man, has discovered that the muskrats are building early in the big ditch, which means a hard winter and the need of an ample wood supply.

But it is a jolly season, this autumn at Middlebrook—crackling with crisp oak leaves, smiling with the broad, yellow smile of the stubble fields, radiant with the scarlet of the last dahlias, the purple of Michaelmas Daisies and the flame of summer's final rose. A simple, neighborly fellow, our Middlebrook autumn, who laughs easily, who showers his gifts of apples, pumpkins and chestnuts about with a free hand.

* * *

How different is his neighbor of the big woods! A dismal fellow, this, and drear. No smile comes from autumn of the big woods, no cheerful crackle, no harvest. He is utterly silent, too, with an almost articulate hush which comes just before the roaring winds and the piteous groans of winter through the big woods. In the spring you can fairly hear the growth of the big woods, of the sword ferns and maidenhairs, of the lush and sappy undergrowth and the opening buds, of the nesting birds. But there is no sound now. The undergrowth is sinking down to join the rich soil of the forest floor. The robins gathered just outside our cottage only yesterday in a great chattering band before they set out for the South. And a far-off honking of a grouse booms like a drum through the silence.

Grim, blue of face and gaunt is autumn of the big woods. The mighty evergreens tower up through a robe of mist, half blue, half purple, vague bulks that make you feel scarce two feet high, and turn the midday to twilight. Here and there are maples, bouquets of yellow against the blue and green beside them; but, before the frown of the forest, they drop their leaves in despair until the forest floor is turned to yellow and rustles deliciously beneath your feet.

Only a gray squirrel, busy gathering fir cones and taking them to his hollow tree by the lake shore, seems immune to the dank oppression of autumn in the big woods. To come out into a clearing, where the sun enters by straight, slanting rays, is like coming out of a dungeon, and even at the furthest edge of the forest it seems to be following you remorselessly. The unbroken line of firs seem to be marching after you out of their blue mist.

In the shallow stream the salmon are coming up to spawn, countless thousands of them in milling, eddying hordes, fish that were hatched in this little trickle of water four years ago, that have finished their long pilgrimage in the distant ocean and now have come back by one of the strangest of nature's miracles to the home of their ancestors. High above a flock of sea gulls circle, white specks against the dark forest. A crane roosts on a rock, eyeing the salmon absent-mindedly and occasionally speaks with a hollow croak, infinitely dismal. Autumn in the big woods is a grisly companion indeed, from whom you flee with delight to autumn on the range.

* * *

Here is a manly, open fellow—hard, rough and lonely, but a true and well-tried friend. Yet you must meet him on his own terms to know him. There is no use racing past him in an automobile, or watching him through a window. You must ride with him across the dry, hard range or walk with him through the open woods of red-barked pine. Then see what a feast he has prepared for you!

For endless miles along the river the poplars have turned to brilliant yellow against the dark pines, until every hill seems to have had a mighty pot of paint poured upon it. And how restlessly these poplar leaves tremble on the branches, as if eager to break away and rejoin their mother earth! Beneath the trees already they lie thick, exactly like little round gold coins.

Best of all, we like to see autumn from a point just beyond the edge of the woods, where the wide valley lies sprawled at our feet. We walk out there on foot and Billy, the tame deer, who always comes down to the ranch in the fall, follows us with an uncomfortable friendliness; for he will insist on rubbing his head against us and charging us suddenly from the rear, just to demonstrate his esteem.

Here, above the valley, is autumn indeed. The valley bottom is brown now, with dried bunch grass which was a carpet of green last spring. The bunch-grass hills roll up brown, too, and bare to the edge of the timber, and there the yellow poplars sweep up into the pines in a bold pattern, and further yet in the distance is the sharp, blue barrier of the coast mountains. As you stand there on the bare hillside just past the woods, autumn bursts suddenly, sweeps down from the north with a friendly roar of wind that carries in it the smell of pines, the smell of yellow poplars and dried grass, the smell of approaching frost which will sparkle on the ground under the moon tonight.

With this crisp and friendly autumn, you can walk tireless miles through the open woods, or ride with him over the range that has no end, until the moon has risen and the frost sparkles from every fence rail, and in the great ranch house the pine knots blaze up merrily in the stone fireplace. In a little while snow will lie banked up to the windows and the wind down the river will sting like a whip, so we treasure these last days of autumn, these sparkling nights, like misers.

BRUCE HUTCHISON.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to

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Two Greyhounds and a Boy

The Cave of the Stone Flowers

Far to the south, beyond the blue haze of the distant horizon, were the *Uitzes*, the forest-covered hill ranges of Yucatan, and somewhere, buried among these little-known hills, was the big cave of Loltun, the Cave of the Stone Flowers.

We passed through two chambers, seeing much that was interesting, but nothing remarkable, and entered a long tunnel whose walls, the color of burnt umber, so ate up the light that the candles we carried seemed to burn holes in the darkness instead of illuminating it. The tunnel led finally into a third chamber, high-domed and hung with stalactites, some massive and dark-colored, others slender and snow-white, their tips sparkling like diamond points in the candlelight.

At a place in the roof of this chamber where it is the thinnest is a big opening nearly circular. Some hundreds of years ago, a bird dropped a fruit of the *osh* tree through this opening and it fell on the earth floor of the cave chamber. It took root and grew, a long-slender sapling, until it reached the sunlight of the world above; then it spread abroad a shining crown of dark green leaves. Strengthened by the rays of the sun above and nourished by the rich damp soil below, the slender sapling became the massive tree with the wonderful crown of foliage that we found when we came.

At the chamber entrance a smooth section of the vertical wall-surface was covered by a broad band of wall-carved hieroglyphs; ancient inscriptions, still visible under the dark green mould that had grown over them. Projecting above the uneven floor were several large limestone boulders, some of which bore symbols of unknown meanings and hieroglyphs deeply carved on their surface. . . . In the passage that connects the third and fourth chambers of the cave is a beautiful work of nature. A cylindrical pedestal of white stalagmite with fluted walls and base stands close by a wall of the passage. The rounded crown of this column resembles the tightly closed petals of a snow-white blossom. In its center is a cavity like a chalice half-shielded by a transparent veil of crystalline limestone. Not a drop of water enters from the roof above, yet the chalice is always full of clear, cold water and the walls of the pedestal are never free from the overflowing moisture.—EDWARD HERBERT THOMPSON, in "People of the Serpent, Life and Adventure Among the Mayas." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

THE charm of outdoor lighting dominates this photographic study. The clear-cut figure composition, in which every detail is marked with well-defined emphasis, is silhouetted against a distance of deeply toned trees and hazy, flowing landscape. One is conscious of a late sun in a clear sky, and of the first touch of evening air playing crisply over the scene.

Something has arrested the attention of the three young creatures—the two keen-eyed dogs and the no less absorbed boy. In another second the lithe dun animals will be off down the slope, moving as only a greyhound can on those finely sprung limbs and delicate feet. But for the moment the group is static, forming a harmony of line that is little short of statuesque; indeed, one might well believe the subject to have been carved out of stone, so remarkably effective is the whole composition.

How came it that the beautifully formed greyhound's head found so perfect a background? Or that the second dog emphasizes so well the curves of its throat and chest? The attitude of the small boy, stressed by the light which trickles over him, forms an arresting line which runs from the crown of his head in a lovely movement to his foot, while even the strap has its own part to play in unifying the graceful trio.

October Radiance

I have been waiting for this day—
Radiant as it is with beauty,
Gay as it is with color,
Bright as it is with promise.

The dogwood tree by the gate
Is already turning red;
Soon it will be a thing of flame
A burning, steady torch.
Cosmos blow daintily in the soft wind,
Marigolds flaunt their bounty prodigally;
Nasturtiums and plumbago brighten the garden.
And over all arches the deep, still blue
Of the October sky—
The blue that defies an artist's brush,
That is too vivid for canvas,
That belongs only to October.
Winter will throw its gray mantle
Over the earth: I shall not care.
If the day is too drab,
I will open the treasure-box of Memory
And spill October's radiance
In my heart

ELEANOR G. R. YOUNG.

Visiting in the Island of Jura

The day after we arrived in Jura, one of the most beautiful and rugged islands off the west coast of Scotland, we went to pay a call in Caigenhouses; (*caigen*, a Gaelic word meaning collection or group). It was a lovely morning, and the little village lay within easy reach; hills rose behind it, and beyond loomed the blue crowns of the bens. In front spread the bay with the small uninhabited islands which gave the south end of Jura the picturesque title of Small Isles: Eilean Nan Gobhar—island of the goats. Eilean Nan Coinean—island of the rabbits. Eilean Nan Dhiomhain—the lazy island, and Pladda—meaning flat.

We walked with a scarlet-hung fuchsia hedge on one side and a shingly shore on the other, till we came to the long row of houses which comprised the village. They were one-story dwellings, whitewashed, and with slated roofs; and around the stone step of the doorway of each were white pebblestones neatly spread to form a square. Giant nasturtiums climbed up the doorposts and beneath the windows, giving a gay effect. We stopped at the first house, which was Katie Bhuidhe's. The door was open; and to the inquiry: "Am faod mi tichinn astigh?" (May I come in?) we got the answer: "Faodich" (you may). We walked into a dusky room, where an old woman was seated by the fireside on a hard wooden chair. This was Katie Bhuidhe, the oldest inhabitant of Jura and greatly liked by everybody.

She knew my friend and immediately began a rapid conversation in Gaelic. "Excuse us," she said, when she found I could not understand; and she translated little bits for me as she went along, chiefly reminiscences of olden days and people she had known.

I was interested in looking round her room. The low ceiling was crossed with rough wooden beams. The walls were whitewashed, and the floor was of stone with whitewashed borders rather in need of another application. There was one window sunken in the thick wall, from which one could see a peat stack and, beyond, the shining waters of the Sound of Jura and the green outline of Eilean Nan Gobhar.

Behind the chair on which I sat was a large, four poster bed, where a cat lay asleep. Beside the mantelshelf was a wag-at-the-wa' clock, which wasn't going, and a cheap alarm clock ticked loudly on the mantelshelf. There was a table littered with odds and ends, and a dresser with racks and shelves crowded with crockery, plates, bowls, cups and jugs of all sorts and sizes. From one of the beams above dangled a *swee*, a chain on which cooking pots could be hung at various heights above the fire in the open grate. In the dim recess of the fireplace stood a sooty china jug with a cup on top of it; and every time I have visited Katie I wondered what it contained, but I have never managed to find out.

The room smelled strongly of peat-reek. Even at this moment, far away from Jura, I fancy I can smell it; and it brings back again most vividly the sunlit waters of the Sound, the shore with the peat stacks dotted along it and the rows of little washed houses, and most of all Katie Bhuidhe's room with the soft Gaelic speech sounding in it and her parting words: "Beannachd Leat (good-by), as we left her at last for the outside world.

Opdagelsen af Sande Rigdomme

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Christian Science som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

EN GAMMEL Sanskrit Allegori fortæller om tre onde Aander, som efter at have røvet et Menneskes Arv, raadslog om, hvor de skulde skjule den, saa at han aldrig mere kunde finde den. Efter at have taget mange utilgængelige Steder under Overvejelse blev de til sidst enige om, at gemme den inden i ham selv, "for," som de sagde, "han vil aldrig tænke paa at se efter den der." Denne orientalske Fabel giver os noget at tænke paa.

Christian Science, som blev opdaget af Mary Baker Eddy, kaster det sande Lys over Emnet Arv og faar os til at huske mange Skriftsteder, som aldeles bestemt peger paa den Kendsgerning, at der i Virkeligheden ikke er nogen ond Magt, som kan berøve Mennesket hans aandelige Fødselsret, for Gud og Mennesket eksisterer sammen og er uadskillelige. Christian Science giver Menneskene Evne til at se, at Guds Rige, det vil sige Guds Herredømme, er til Stede lige nu i de menneskelige Forhold, og denne Kendsgerning bliver erkendt i samme Grad, som Mennesker er lydige mod Hans Forskrifter og taknemmelige mod Ham for de Velsignelser, de har modtaget. Derfor i samme Grad, som et Menneske manifesterer saadanne guddommelige Egenskaber som Retfærdighed, Barmhjertighed, Visdom og Godhed, hjælper han til at oprette Guds Rige her paa Jorden og opfylder Mesterens Bud: "Lader saaledes eders Lys skinne for Menneskene, at de maa se eders gode Gerninger og ære eders Fader, som er i Himlene."

Ifølge Christian Science er det den kortsynede personlige Sans—med eet Ord, Afguderi—, som faar dødelige til at tro om sig selv, at de er Skabere af eller Oprindelsen til godt og ondt. Kristus Jesus fralagde sig Forfatterskabet af sin egen Lære og sagde: "De Ord, som jeg siger til eder, taler jeg ikke af mig selv; men Faderen, som bliver i mig, han gør sine Gerninger." En anden Gang irettesatte han Jøderne, fordi de gjorde det onde, og sagde: "I ere af den Fader Djævelen," og atter sagde han: "Ingen kan tjene to Herrer. . . . I kunne ikke tjene Gud og Mammon." Ved saafedes at drage Linien mellem godt og ondt i Aarsag og Virkning og ved at se det ondes Uvirkelighed, var Jesus i Stand til at tilintetgøre dets Virkninger indbefattet Synd og Sygdom samt at demonstrere Overherredømmet af Guds Lov for altomfattende Harmoni i det, som Mennesker oplever.

Den fysiske Helbredelse, som for Tiden bliver fuldbyrdet ved Christian Science, bliver udført paa nøjagtigt dette samme metafysiske Grundlag. For imidlertid at opnaa Nytten af den guddommeligt helbredende Magt maa man forstaa Mrs. Eddys Anvisning (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, S. 427): "Det udødelige Sind, som styrer alt, maa anerkendes som højest i det saakaldte fysiske Rige, saavel som i det aandelige." Heri findes den fundamentale Proposition, som, naar den føres ud i det praktiske Liv, leder til Opdagelsen af Guds evige Nærværelse. Denne evige Nærværelse indbefatter alt, hvad der er nødvendigt for Sundhed og Lykke samt udelukker og udsletter enhver Tro paa det, der er dødeligt, disharmonisk og bedragerisk.

Naar man opnaar denne Forstaaelse, er det klart, at man er paa Vej til at nyde Menneskets udødelige Fødselsret; thi udfra dette Standpunkt bliver den uadskillelige Enhed, som eksisterer mellem Gud og Mennesket og det sande Univers, erkendt og med Fremgang demonstreret. I sit Brev til Kolossenserne taler Paulus om "Guds Hemmelighed, Kristus, i hvem alle Visdommens og Kundskabens Skatte findes skjulte." Og han anviser den Maade, hvorpaa man erholder denne skjulte Skat, ved at sige: "Tragter efter det, som er oventil, ikke efter det, som er paa Jorden. Thi . . . eders Liv er skjult med Kristus i Gud." Under Marginal Betegnelsen "Standpunkt aabenbaret" paa Side 239 i *Science and Health* finder vi ligeledes disse betegnende og tilsvarende Linier: "De Ting, vi tragter efter, og den Aand, vi manifesterer, aabenbarer vort Standpunkt, og viser, hvad vi vinder."

Det er blevet sagt og med Rette, at Menneskers Tanker aabenbarer sig i deres Venners Karakter og i Naturen af de Ting, de omgiver sig med. Er det da ikke ogsaa sandt, at de dødeliges Tanker ikke alene styrer deres Handlinger ud ad til, men ogsaa deres fysiske Funktioner? De, som stadigt stræber at leve i Overensstemmelse med Læren i Christian Science, bliver stadigt belønnet ved baade i dem selv og i andre at opdage hidtil ukendte latente Evner for det gode. Faktisk finder de, at Guds Rige, i det mindste til en vis Grad, er inden for Rækkevidden af deres nuværende Forstaaelse, og at dets Skatte bliver aabenbarede og manifesteret i direkte Forhold til Oprigtigheden af deres Formaal og deres Hengivenhed mod Sandheden.

Oplysning angaaende Christian Science Litteratur, udgivet paa dette Sprog, kan faaes ved at skrive til "Christian Science Forlag" (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Thackeray and 'Punch'

"It was a good day for himself, the journal, and the world," said Shirley Brooks, a subsequent editor of the paper, "when Thackeray found Punch." As Mr. Spielmann remarks, his work covered every corner of Punch's field—"burlesque of history and parodies of literature, ballads and songs, stories and jokes, papers and paragraphs, pleasantry and pathos, criticisms and conundrums, travels in the East and raillery in the West, political skits and social satire." He possessed an unique value to the paper by his equal facility with pencil and pen, illustrating his own writings and occasionally supplying cartoons, and shared with Leech and Jerrold in the major honours of Punch's rapid rise to popularity and unparalleled success.

Every week the staff assembled for dinner, the principal object of the gathering being the selection of a subject for the political cartoon. In the summer the dinners took place at Greenwich; in the winter they were usually held at the Punch office, but occasionally at a chosen hotel or tavern, notably the Bedford in Covent Garden, a favourite resort of Thackeray's. An eighteenth-century atmosphere pervaded these gatherings, at which the viperish Jerrold and the scholarly Taylor exchanged conversations with Mark Lemon, serene, shrewd, and inscrutable, a Beckett of the nimble wit, and Percival Leigh, while Thackeray beamed humourously through his spectacles, interpolating provocative comments and playful jokes. . . .

Most of the memoir-writers who recorded their impressions of his personality in this environment knew him only in the latter years of his life, and consequently regarded him with the respectful admiration of youthful aspirants for an established celebrity. These, like Jeaffreson, were charmed by "his genial manner, his conversational communicativeness, and social kindness." Vizetelly, however, speaking of the time when Thackeray was working for the Pictorial Times, found him an equally agreeable companion:

"He never appeared to me to shine in conversation, and he most certainly made no kind of effort to do so—never in fact talked for effect, and, indeed, never usurped any large share of the conversation. Ordinarily, he would interpose occasional quaint humourous comments, and would show himself far more tolerant than men of his capacity usually are of bores. Whenever the talk grew dull and wearying, he would content himself by filliping it up with some witty or shrewd satirical remark, and turn it into a new channel. None of the little aside sermons which he preached in his books by any chance fell from his lips. At this period of his career his placid temper and pleasant courtesy, in spite of the mild sarcasms in which he indulged, charmed all who came in contact with him."—MALCOLM ELWIN, in "Thackeray, A Personality," (London: Cape.)

Discovering True Riches

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AN ANCIENT Sanskrit allegory tells of three evil spirits which, having robbed a man of his inheritance, held a conference to decide where they could hide it so that he would never find it again. After considering many inaccessible places, they finally agreed to put it inside him; "for," they said, "he will never think of looking for it there." This Oriental fable presents food for thought.

Christian Science, discovered by Mary Baker Eddy, sheds the true light on the subject of inheritance and brings to our remembrance many passages of Scripture which point definitely to the fact that in reality there is no evil power to deprive man of his spiritual birthright, for God and man are coexistent and inseparable. Christian Science enables mankind to see that the kingdom of God, that is, the government of God, is even now present in human affairs; and this fact is appreciable in the degree that individuals are obedient to His precepts and grateful to Him for blessings received. To the extent, therefore, that the individual manifests such divine qualities as justice, mercy, wisdom, and goodness he is helping to establish the kingdom of God on earth and is fulfilling the Master's injunction, "Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven."

According to Christian Science, it is short-sighted personal sense—in a word, idolatry—that makes mortals think of themselves as creators or originators of good and evil. Christ Jesus disclaimed the authorship of his own teachings and said, "The words that I speak unto you I speak not of myself: but the Father that dwelleth in me, he doeth the works." At another time he rebuked the Jews for doing evil, saying, "Ye are of your father the devil;" and again he said: "No man can serve two masters. . . . Ye cannot serve God and mammon." By thus drawing the line between good and evil, in cause and effect, Jesus, seeing the unreality of evil, was able to destroy its effects, including sin and disease, and to demonstrate in human experience the supremacy of God's law of universal harmony.

The physical healing which is now being accomplished through Christian Science is wrought on precisely this same metaphysical basis. In order to obtain the benefit of the divine healing power, however, one needs to grasp Mrs. Eddy's instruction (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 427), "Immortal Mind, governing all, must be acknowledged as supreme in the physical realm, so-called, as well as in the spiritual." Herein lies the fundamental proposition which, when put into practice, leads to the discovery of God's ever-presence. This ever-presence includes everything that is requisite for health and happiness, and excludes and annihilates all belief in that which is mortal, discordant, and deceptive.

When this understanding is gained, one is fairly on the way to the enjoyment of man's immortal birthright, for from this standpoint the inseparable unity existing between God and man and the true universe is realized and progressively demonstrated. In his epistle to the Colossians, Paul speaks of "the mystery of God, and of the Father, and of Christ; in whom are hid all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge." And he points out the way of obtaining this hidden treasure, saying: "Set your affection on things above, not on things on the earth. For . . . your life is hid with Christ in God." We find also on page 239 of Science and Health, under the marginal note "Standpoint revealed," these significant and correlative lines: "The objects we pursue and the spirit we manifest reveal our standpoint, and show what we are winning."

It has been said, and rightly, that the thoughts of individuals are revealed in the character of the friends and the nature of the things with which they surround themselves. Then is it not also true that the thoughts of mortals govern not only their outward acts but their physical functions also? Those who are consistently striving to live in accordance with the teachings of Christian Science are constantly being rewarded by the discovery, both in themselves and in others, of heretofore unrecognized latent capabilities for good. In fact, they are finding that the kingdom of God, at least in some measure, is within the grasp of their present understanding, and that its treasures are revealed and made manifest in direct proportion to their singleness of purpose and their devotion to the truth.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish.]

Chinese Holiday

The Elder read to us from the Farmer's Calendar:—

"All the ploughing, harrowing, and rolling that has tortured the Earth since the vernal equinox shall now stop for three days that the Earth may be rested by undisturbed enjoyment of the Sun's caresses. All the beasts shall have three days to relax their muscles and no person shall even hitch an animal to a light pleasure cart. For three days all the families must cease to give thought to material gain. Tools must be laid down; shops shuttered; offices closed. Men, women, and children must now lift their spirits above mundane concerns and make merry in appreciation of all that the gods give them free."

The tender wheat was a lusty green and high as an ox's hoof. Tender grass had broken through the last year's stubble. Leaf buds on the maples were bright red. Sap was rising in the grape arbors. Wild wistaria hung in lavender curtains from every rocky ledge. The hawthorn and the wild cherry were in bloom, mingling their perfume by every gentle breeze with the fragrance of the orchard blossoms. The magpie, the rook, the robin and the wren were mating.

On the first day of the festival we all went out on foot. We wore gowns and shoes of springtime silk in blossom colors. The clothes of the men and boys were as delicately beautiful as the clothes of the women and girls.

We trod on grass. We planted a tree beside a public path. . . . We brought home branches of sweet pine and decorated the courtyards. Kuei-tzu made fire between two willow sticks for the children's delight. Shun-ko brought baskets filled with pigeon, hen, duck, and turkey eggs. These were a gift from the wives to the children. We of the Springtime Bower gave the children packets of bright dyes. Assisted by their nurses, they colored the eggs, boiling them in the dyes over the elm-wood fire. When the eggs were cool, they polished them with sweet-perfumed oil, arranged them in woven nests, and presented some to each adult of the home.

The Men's Courts gave the children gay-hued feather shuttles. Everyone in the homestead enjoyed these. Children and adults played a graceful game of skill the object of which was to keep the toy in the air as long as possible, kicking it up, each time it fell, with the backs of one's heels.

Pairs of vermilion wood posts with a crossbar were set up at the east, the south, the west, and the north extremes of the garden. A blue silk rope swing was hung from each crossbar and fitted with a green seat carved like a curved dragon. A green pillar ten feet high was planted firmly in the earth at the centre of the garden. A huge purple wheel was fastened to the top of the pillar. Twelve silk ropes of different colors, one for each star on the sun's road, were hung as swings from the stout wheel spokes. The Elder said that we were like shimmering butterflies in our festival gowns as we swung north and south, east and west, or whirled round and round on the wheel. All the household enjoyed this sport, which is called "the sport of the immortals" because it gives the sensation of flying. . . .

After the festival, work began again. The House of Exile sows in accord with a system of crop rotation—given to the people by an Emperor of the Han dynasty—which they trust will keep the soil ever enriched. Shun-ko was kept busy verifying statements as to what had grown in each ground plot last year, and seven years back, according to her charts. Uncle Shao-chun diligently inspected the seeding of the sifty among the tenants, to make certain that they planted what should go into the soil.—NORA WAIN, in "The House of Exile." (Boston: Little Brown.)

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Geography Takes to Wheels And Finds Fresh Popularity

Clark University Class of 26 Equips Buses and Goes on Three Weeks' Study-Tour of Connecticut Valley in Massachusetts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass. — When geography, staid old companion of school days, gets rolling there's no telling what it will achieve.

Geography rolled up to the Titus farm on Lyman Street in this town recently and parked for a three weeks' stay. It was probably the first time in history that the study of geography has been motorized to such a degree and after visitors had got over their enthusiasm about the equipment, and began to consider the possibilities of this innovation in field work, there was a general feeling that Clark University has, to use a common expression, "started something."

Twenty-six students in the Clark graduate school of geography, comprising in their membership representatives of several foreign countries, are taking part in this three-week field survey of the Connecticut Valley. Their living quarters are specially equipped trailers, each housing four students, and now parked in two neat rows on the Titus farm. From these mobile headquarters the students sally out each morning and to them they return at night.

Mr. Wallace W. Atwood, president of Clark, himself a noted geologist and geographer to whom is due the development of the novel project, drove down from the college at Worcester yesterday to inspect the set-up. The trailers were brought over the road from Pennsylvania, where they were made, Saturday, and the setting up, observers said, was surprisingly easy although it was the first experience of the students.

Easy Road to Jobs

Three weeks of intensive field work are ahead for the group. Their program includes not only geologic and geographic surveys of the Valley area, but also analytic study of land utilization and industrial distribution through the section. The best indication, from a practical point of view, of the value of this course is the fact that no graduate of it is out of a job.

Dr. Atwood said that over one week-end a call came in for a trained man to fill an important post. Search of the college records revealed that every man and woman who had completed the graduate course in geography was placed.

Four years ago the students established headquarters in this town. In following years they worked in Maine, the White Mountains and Cape Cod. This year they are back with a motor equipment that sets them free from the limitations of housing that hampered previous field trips.

Dr. Atwood is enthusiastic over the future of geography as a practical science. The field of land utilization alone, he says, has been scarcely touched yet it is one of the richest open to the earnest young scientist today. The early settlers labored hard to develop arable land in the wilderness, Dr. Atwood points out, but much of the tillable land so hardly won is worth far more for forests.

Early farmers advanced by the race-old trial and error process, always costly and never entirely satisfactory. The modern farmer rightfully demands knowledge of the soil with which he is to work before he goes ahead with costly developments. Here geography enters, with its specialized knowledge of soils, drainage and climatic conditions.

More and more the economic angle is creeping into the study of geography. The Clark students, for instance, are visiting the major industries of the Connecticut Valley as a part of their field course.

Marketing is linked directly with the problem of land utilization and marketing depends, in its turn, upon the distribution of industrial centers.

Most of the students are working for doctorates and the results of their field work will eventually form the basis of their theses. Dr. Atwood hopes these survey reports may be compiled and published, thus making available much valuable data.

With the trailer equipment, to which will be added a traveling kitchen, Dr. Atwood hopes to cover the outstanding geographic centers of the eastern United States. This winter it is planned to visit Florida and it is hoped that a field survey may be arranged in the Tennessee area that came into the limelight as the scene of President Roosevelt's reforestation and rehabilitation project.

Prof. W. E. Ekblaw is in direct charge of the survey under Dr. Atwood and the valley territory to be covered ranges from North Hatfield to the Connecticut line.

Mr. L. L. Titus, owner of the Titus farm, is a genial host and his big farmhouse has been thrown open to the students for map work and preparation of data.

The Connecticut Valley, with its unusually wide range of industry and agriculture, climatic conditions and geologic formations, is considered an ideal section for the survey.

Liquor Advertising Confronts Control

(Continued from Page 1)

already overwhelmed with the skillful, persistent liquor advertisements of the modern sales psychologist.

This is but a foretaste of what is ahead of us. All this is inconsistent with any idea of restricting the sale of liquor to an unstimulated demand.

It is frankly difficult to see how in the long run such advertising can be definitely eliminated by state law under the license system. There are too many loopholes, too many indirect methods of advertising, too many national journals and broadcasting stations. Under the Authority plan, the opportunity for control of advertising is far greater. Indeed it could be practically eliminated if the public interest so demanded.

Laws Passed in Six States

In any event, the Authority could draft an advertising code, and force its acceptance either through refusal to buy from the manufacturers who violated it, or through the selective increase of the retail price of the products of an offender.

Under either the state monopoly plan or a licensing plan, the advertising of alcoholic beverages, other than light beer, should, where possible, be rigidly restricted or forbidden. Six states have already passed such laws.

The problem cannot be solved entirely by legislation because subtle and inferential advertising may meet the letter but not the spirit of the law. The radio and nationally circulated publications are also beyond complete state control. None the less, each state should outline its liquor advertising code. These codes should be as nearly uniform as possible so that advertisers may readily conform.

Basis for Discussion

With this in mind, we suggest as a basis for discussion some such program as the following:

1. Newspaper and magazine advertising to contain nothing beyond the name, the address, the date of incorporation of a manufacturer or dealer, a coat of arms or trade-mark, and a description in the simplest terms of the article or articles dealt in, such as "Kentucky Rye Whisky," or "Cointreau," or "Italian Vermouth."

2. All additional advertising matter, including slogans, to be prohibited except on approval of the state licensing board.

3. All outdoor advertising, except on the premises where sold or manufactured, to be prohibited. All outdoor electric or projecting signs to be further regulated by local fire, zoning and sign legislation. Content of advertising to be under the same restrictions as newspaper and magazine advertising.

4. All advertising matter attached to vehicles owned by manufacturers, distributors and dealers to be subject to the same restrictions as publication advertising.

5. All advertising through the use of calendars, pencils, golf balls, thermometers, free samples, cut-rate sales, etc., to be prohibited.

6. Radio advertising to be subject to the general rules outlined for publications.

Moderate Penalties at First

The penalties to be provided by law should be moderate, particularly during the first few years while definite standards are being determined. No restrictions should be imposed upon the advertising of 3.2 per cent beer. The restrictions as a whole should apply not alone to the advertisers, but also to the advertising media, in order to reach the problem of indirect liquor advertising by ginger-ale companies, refrigerator companies, and others who sell accessories.

We believe that such a code will be sufficiently elastic to meet the legitimate demand of the trade and at the same time to permit of enforcement.

Undoubtedly, the most serious objections to these restrictions will come not from the dealers themselves but from the advertising agencies, the billboard and electric sign companies and even from some newspapers and magazines.

These groups should realize, however, that unless reasonable restrictions are willingly accepted, there will undoubtedly be in the near future a complete prohibition of all kinds of liquor advertising, with extensive federal legislation as well as state codes.

Drys Urged to Oppose Federal Sale of Liquor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 20—The scheme of the John D. Rockefeller Jr. liquor control commission to eliminate the private profit motive in the sale of alcoholic beverages will not work, in the opinion of Mrs. E. S. Harris, chairman of the Law Preservation Party.

Addressing a meeting here this week, Mrs. Harris criticized the Rockefeller report and declared that if the drys were "lured with the idea that the profit motive could be blotted out from the liquor traffic," they would "be brought to the brink of another disaster."

"Except as drys lay down their offensive in keeping with the character of rum rule and the abuses to which greedy interests subvert it, they are going on chalking up further defeats," she said. "The unadulterated truth is that alcohol and its rum rule retinue are extorters—profit-takers of the first magnitude. As a substitute for honesty, drys never have been offered anything more deceptive.

"It does not matter whether private or governmental interests become the agent, the profit-taking goes on. For a government so to engage, however, means its ultimate collapse. Our conception of government is to serve the people. But how can it do it once it becomes the medium for advancing this insatiable profit-taker?"

Mrs. Harris warned the drys that support of government sale of liquor would disrupt their organizations. She said that it meant putting the government in a business in which drys could not participate, and for them to advocate "any such impossible situation" would destroy the integrity of the movement.

Librarians Kept Busy As NRA Books Increase

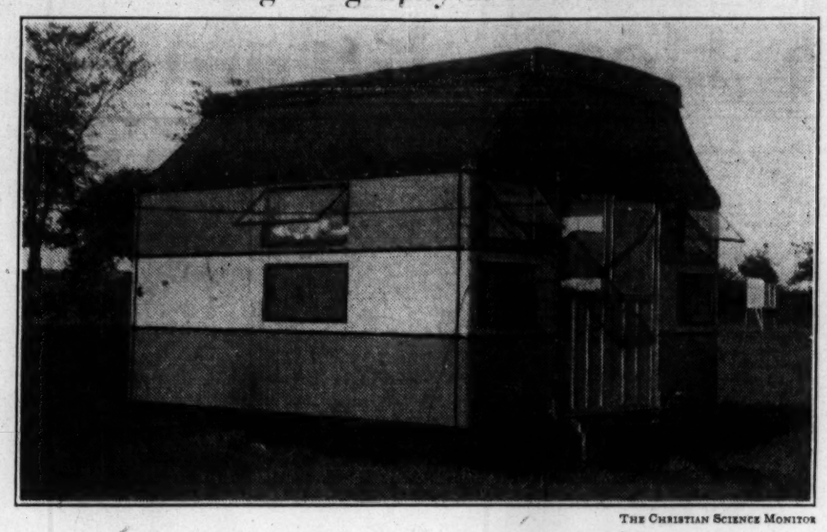
Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Bibliophiles are being kept busy recording articles, pamphlets, and books concerned with the NRA.

Literature on this subject is piling up at a record-breaking pace, it is said. One list, covering four months from May to August, inclusive, cites 1800 references, and was compiled by Mr. Jerome K. Wilcox for the American Library Association.

He reports that in November the John Crerar Library here expects to issue as complete a bibliography as possible on the "Codes of Fair Competition."

Getting Geography at First Hand



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

One of Seven Buses Used by Geographic Students

Parent-Teacher Group Urges State Approval Of Child Labor Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 20—The Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association, in convention here today, unanimously voted to make the effort to obtain ratification by Massachusetts of the federal child labor amendment the special feature of its legislative program for 1934. Special attention also was directed in connection with the NRA code to protests against "block booking," "blind buying" and unfair restrictions affecting the choice of films exhibited in motion-picture theaters.

Dr. George H. Adams of the United States Food and Drug Administration spoke in advocacy of the Copeland bill to straighten the pure food and drug law relative to advertising and labels. Mrs. Paul Kelsey of Brookline was elected president. The gavel for best increase of membership in the year was awarded to the town of Hanover which showed a gain of 282 per cent.

"If we could teach a single generation of boys and girls the principles of taxation, public budget-making and spending, together with principles of safe and sane investing, I believe it would be impossible for high-pressure salesmanship and predatory politicians to beguile the masses of the people into mad financial schemes," declared Mrs. B. F. Langworthy, first vice-president of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, addressing the meeting last night.

"One year of higher mathematics taken from geometry and given to this vital and practical group of subjects," she added, "would go far toward keeping our financial ship on an even keel and our private fortunes on a more secure basis."

Attorney-General Sees Limits Overstepped

(Continued from Page 1)

ground for prosecution would depend on the "exact language" employed in the advertisements.

While the Attorney-General was discussing the advertising phase of the liquor question, Mr. James M. Doran, Commissioner of Industrial Alcohol, discounted predictions of heavy hard liquor consumption after repeal, and estimated that in fact it would not exceed half of the pre-Volstead record of 160,000,000 gallons for a single year.

While consoling the drinking population with a declaration that an adequate supply of domestic and imported beverages is on hand, despite the embargo placed yesterday on further imports, he gave it as his opinion that the demand will not exceed 80,000,000 gallons in the first year.

Disputes High Estimates

"With about the same number of states ready to permit sale of liquor as were wet prior to national prohibition, it is impossible to credit estimates that the liquor consumption will exceed all previous records," he asserted. "The principal consumer before prohibition was the man who took several drinks daily and to a large extent that habit has disappeared. The demand for whisky after repeal probably will be considerably below the pre-prohibition level. I estimate the first year's consumption will not run beyond 80,000,000 gallons."

With revenue experts and members of Congress anticipating liquor revenues of approximately $250,000,000 a year, this statement of Mr. Doran's was interpreted as signifying a decision on the part of the Administration to raise the present $1.'0 internal revenue tax on hard liquors to $3 a gallon. Mr. Doran considered it very unlikely a graduated tax would be devised.

Judge Dismisses Suits Against Gulf Oil Officers

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Oct. 20 (AP)—Federal Judge R. M. Gibson yesterday dismissed the $5,000,000 income tax suits filed four months ago against Mr. W. L. Mellon, president, and other officers of the Gulf Oil Corporation.

The judge held there is no statute under which Mr. David A. Olsen of Washington and Mr. Albert R. Knight of Lansdowne, Penna., plaintiffs, could bring court action. The law under which the charges were filed apply only to cases where the Government has been defrauded of something in its possession such as supplies, he stated. The two men had asked for $10,000,000 including penalties, claiming they were entitled to share in the sum collected.

'Joan Barnes' Is Name Joan Blondell Prefers

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Oct. 20 (AP)—Joan Blondell broke a precedent when she informed Warner Brothers-First National Studios that hereafter she desired to be known on the screen by her legal name Joan Barnes.

No film star within memory of the experts ever has tampered with the name under which fame was achieved but the wife of George Barnes did not see why she should not be known under her true name.

"Joan Barnes is my legal name" said the actress. "I don't see why I shouldn't be known privately and publicly under my legal name. When I married George Barnes I took his name and that is the way I want to be known."

Women's City Club Makes Vienna Topic Of 'Musical Supper'

Viennese dishes were served last night on Beacon Hill—with an all-Viennese musical program—and little imagination was needed to transport one from the dining room of the Women's City Club of Boston to a restaurant of the Austrian capital. The austere New England setting seemed to merge into Viennese gayety with strains of the music of Strauss.

It was the concluding "musical supper" of the series the club has held. Since international friendship and understanding is increasingly so important, the club considers it valuable to attempt to understand other nations through their music and their food. As music shows the culture of a people, so does food reflect its physical environment.

The strains of the "Blue Danube" waltz and other Viennese melodies seemed almost a plea to the Americans to try to understand the tremendous difficulties with which Austria is contending. The music illustrated, however, the essentially gay and cheerful outlook of the Austrians.

The Polish violinist, Miss Cecilia Payeska, added another international note to the Austro-American rhapsody. She was accompanied by Miss Barbara Whitman.

Several States Find Difficulty In NRA Program

Constitutions and Laws Bar Them From Public Works Funds

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 — Rigid state constitutions and state statutes with their limits and restrictions on how much a local government may go into debt are the greatest obstacles to the $3,300,000,000 public works program.

The Public Works Administration is not making recommendation to any state that it change its laws but its assistant general counsel, Mr. E. H. Foley Jr., yesterday made suggestions how "a forceful Executive and Legislature" willing to coöperate can, in some cases, make the benefits of the fund available to their constituents.

Georgia, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Oklahoma and New Jersey are some of the states which are finding the most serious drawbacks in their statute books. Wisconsin, for example, has a provision in its constitution under which its people have reached their legal limits of indebtedness and can therefore issue no more bonds.

The state has not yet been able to find a way to get around this obstacle which prevents it from benefiting by the 70 per cent loan—30 per cent grant provision of the Public Works Act.

"Where the restrictions are unconstitutional," Mr. Foley says in his report, "it is of course necessary to go through the cumbersome process of constitutional amendment, a process which in most instances is equivalent to a denial of aid."

Where restrictions are purely statutory, several methods are being used by state legislatures to get rid of them:

1. Revenue bond acts are passed under which the security in back of the bonds is the revenue from the particular project involved, which is thus made to pay its own way without any additional burden to the taxpayer.

2. Cities are authorized to borrow from the Federal Government without regard to any statutory debt limits and to dispense with the necessity of referendum elections, notice of hearings and other time-consuming impediments. The new Mandelbaum bill in New York is of this type.

3. The municipal debt limit is raised dependent on review by a state commission as to the necessity of a particular project.

4. A general bond act is passed effective for a limited length of time and dealing specifically with loans and grants by the Public Works Administration. It supersedes the provisions of all consistent laws, including charters, sweeping away all statutory limitations on the issuance of bonds. If drafted with caution, the Public Works Administration believes this fourth method probably the best.

School Day Competition Bows To Newton's Modern Teaching

Child labor is to be abolished in at least one Massachusetts school. An unfair system that operates through the driving impetus of unhealthy competition is definitely on its way out in Newton's schools.

With one revolutionary sweep of the pen the whole public school system of Newton has been changed. Gone are the days of merits and demerits, the awards for brilliant achievements, and the discouraging blue cards that meant failure. Percentages, standings, and comparative marks all go overboard as a new system is installed.

The new system upsets all the old time-honored rules and methods of education. Under the new system each child becomes an individual recipient of knowledge rather than a competitive member of a class. After two years of trial it is to be installed in all the school rooms short of the senior high school. And, according to Mr. John Lund, superintendent of schools, it is hoped eventually to install it there.

The remarks of Mr. Lund on the setting up of the new system shows clearly the idea behind the move. "We are embarking on an experiment," he said, "which in the judgment of all concerned gives promise of freeing teachers and students from the pressure of purely artificial academic standards so that education may become really a rich, shared experience, meaningful in terms of real life and self-expression.

"Every effort will be made to help teachers through conferences and bulletins to a rediscovery of the child and his potentialities. Let us face this new departure in the spirit of pioneering and adventuring in education."

No more will Junior creep with snaillike pace up the drive, weighed down by the burden of a discouraging report card. No more will he be submitted to the indignity of having his marks compared unfavorably with the marks of Willie, who lives next door.

For with the end of the old system of marks no one but Junior, his teacher and his parents will know of his failure or success. And if it is failure that will be turned into success as the problem is attacked from the standpoint of Junior's needs and abilities.

Mr. Lund was quick to disclaim any personal responsibility for this important change. "It is something more than any one person's theory," he declared. "A committee of teachers has been studying the problem for some time.

"The system was worked out with the obvious wrongs and inequalities of the old order apparent in the daily work. When the new system was framed, it was then put to a test. We have tried it for two years, and are satisfied that it is a long and important step forward in education."

Marks and awards are artificial in the opinion of Mr. Lund. Percentages compiled by the balancing of right and wrong answers do not take into consideration the needs of the child. A penciled comment classifying the work as "poor" or "very poor" discourages the effort of the pupil without giving him a clue as to what is really needful.

Under the new system the comments on paper submitted by the pupil must be given vital and constructive criticism. Errors must be marked clearly with any positive and specific comment, which will help the pupil to understand his difficulty.

Work should be made sufficiently interesting to stimulate a desire to learn. Pride of achievement may be a great leverage if properly used; e. g., the man who keeps his home surroundings attractive and well ordered does not do it for a mark." These are some of the pertinent answers to teachers' queries on definite phases of the new system.

So, in Newton, Junior sets out for home with a load off his young shoulders. He works no more for a mark, or to make a better showing than Willie Smith, but for the joy of experiencing an expanding of thought. He is not to be ruled by the red pencil and blue card, but by an understanding of what the days of school are all about.

German Arms Issue Narrowed to Time

(Continued from Page 1)

ity." Thus, "as there will be no limit for others there can be no limit for Germany."

It is pointed out here that a comparison of these demands with the offer made by the British Foreign Secretary at Geneva on Oct. 14 the day Germany left the Disarmament Conference, and indicated its withdrawal from the League of Nations, shows that the chief divergence is over the time when German rearmament will be permitted, and so when equality of rights will be realized. Prince von Bismarck claimed the right to possess all classes of arms "within the first period," which he defined as two years.

Sir John Simon with whom the French, Italian and United States delegates expressed substantial agreement said his "scheme involves the principle that the powers now under restriction should not begin to increase armaments forthwith, but should express their willingness to conform to a time-table."

He mentioned four years as the length of the first period, but admitted this might be "somewhat shortened."

Ultimately, however, he added (at the end of eight years compared to the five demanded by Prince von Bismarck) there is to be "a common list of prohibited arms" which will be the same for all countries.

Sir John also refused to accept the German claim for a limited number of those weapons which are unlimited for other countries. All that he would agree to was "a proportional numerical increase" when the Reichswehr was doubled in numbers.

However, with the real issue thus narrowed down to one of time, it is thought inconceivable here that an agreement cannot untimately be reached, provided leaders of all countries refrain from inflaming public opinion before contact is re-established.

Christian Science Services on Radio

For Sunday, Oct. 22

BEAUMONT, Texas—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KFDM, 560kc-535m.

CHICAGO—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., WCFL, 970kc-309m. W9XAA, 43.34m.

ERIE, Penna.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WLBW, 1260kc-238m.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, E. S. T., WJAX, 900kc-333m.

LONG BEACH, Calif.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

NEW YORK—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WMCA, 570kc-525m.

PORTLAND, Ore. — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KEX, 1180kc-254m.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KMOX, 1090kc-248m.

SEATTLE, Wash.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KJR, 970kc-309m.

TORONTO — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:50 a. m., E. S. T., CFRB, 690kc-435m.

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., P. S. T., CJOR, 1210kc-248m.

Crossing Job Bid Approved

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 20 (AP)—The Public Service Commission today approved the bid of $38,601.88 submitted by I. M. Ludington's Sons, Inc., or Rochester, for the elimination of the Hubbs and Dyers crossings of the Boston & Maine and Delaware & Hudson Railroads in the town of Clifton Park, Saratoga County. It ordered work to begin as soon as practicable.

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Steel Apartment Houses Forecast By World Experts

Inquiries at Chicago Say Small Home Work Forerunner of Big Things

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 20—Steel apartment houses put together in a fraction of the present construction time were envisaged here last night as steel construction engineers of France, Germany and the United States reviewed recent progress in this field. The occasion was the eleventh annual convention of the American Institute of Steel Construction which is being held here.

Already proving its practicability and economy, the small steel house, made of pre-fabricated sections which have only to be fitted into place on the lot, is but a forerunner of the application of similar methods to larger structures, it was declared.

Speaking for France, Col. Louis Icre of Paris, director de l'Office Technique pour l'Utilisation de l'Acier, said it appeared this development would constitute "the next revolution in the methods of the art of building," expressing his conviction that the construction of large buildings, of standard size sections, pre-fabricated and quickly assembled, would result in considerable economy.

Saving of 25 Per Cent

Total savings of 25 per cent in the cost of such buildings are not beyond possibility, he said, pointing out that this percentage of economy would indeed be "colossal." The practicability of such methods of construction, Colonel Icre said, have already been demonstrated in the erection of a group of buildings on the outskirts of Paris. Ordinarily these buildings would have required two years to erect, he said, whereas they were actually put up in four months at a saving of 40 per cent, through use of standard steel sections.

For the purpose of breaking records, he added, contractors have put up small steel houses in as short a time as 48 hours.

The speaker from Germany, Herr Otto von Halem of Dusseldorf, told how use of sheet steel for walls as well as frames of small houses was opening up an entirely new field in economic housing in his country, outlining several of the most popular methods recently adopted.

Herr von Halem spoke enthusiastically of the German experiment in establishing suburban settlements for the unemployed or partially employed for the purpose of making them "depression-proof," a plan which appears to resemble the federal subsistence farming project for which $25,000,000 was recently set aside.

Cost of About $1000

Through the use of standard steel construction, these homes are being established by the German Government for a cost of 3000 marks, or approximately $1000. The materials cost 2000 marks, furnishings and equipment, including livestock, cost another 500 marks, while the additional 500 marks is allowed for labor.

One of the methods of construction which has been used in these settlements, he said, is a type of steel-lamella design which resembles the method developed by Mr. H. T. Fisher, a Chicago architect, for use in the houses built by General Houses, Inc., of which a model is on view at a Century of Progress exposition. In this type of building the standard building element consists of a steel-lamella or plate of several layers, which measures about 45½" by 9 feet. These are fitted together to form the wall. Some 1500 houses of this construction have been built by the German Government, Herr von Halem said.

Thought in America is still pretty much divided as to whether the most practical steel house is one which is completely prefabricated in mass production, or one which follows an individualized design but is made from standardized parts, declared Mr. F. T. Lewellyn of the United States Steel Corporation, who acted as chairman of the meeting. Mr. Lewellyn expressed the belief that the latter trend was more likely to be followed, and that architects and builders would make increasing use of standard steel parts, while steel companies would find a profitable field in providing them with standard lines of steel building parts.

Brazil to Build Six Boats

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP)—The Brazilian Government Oct. 18 advised R. de Lima e Silva, Ambassador to the United States, that bids for the construction of six naval vessels will be opened in Rio de Janeiro Dec. 15 by the Bureau of Treasury of the Ministry of Marine. Offers are expected from United States shipbuilding companies.

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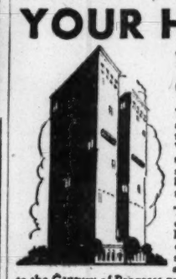

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See Also....
Tuesday's Hotel, Resort and Travel Pages.

Financial: Market Quotations

Uneven Gyrations Of Securities In An Active Market

After Much Irregularity Stocks Turn Upward—Some Good Gains

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (AP)—Some support came into the securities markets today, but restless traders apparently were still in the grip of indecision, and prices dipped, rallied and dallied confusingly.

Stocks were turned over at a fast rate in the first hour, with minor declines and advances about even. There was a later sagging movement and a fairly substantial recovery, with many of the leaders getting up a point or more. The activity diminished noticeably after the inaugural rush.

Stocks rallied with grains after the noon hour and continued to quietly hold the higher levels into the late dealings. Numerous morning losses of fractions to a point were replaced by advance of 1 to 3 or more.

Metals were strong. American Smelting and U. S. Smelting rising more than 3 each. Union Pacific gained 5 points, while others up around 1 to 3 included U. S. Steel, American Telephone, New York Central, Santa Fe and American Commercial Alcohol.

Transfers approximated 2,800,000 shares.

An increase of 9630 freight car loadings for the week ended Oct. 14, was about according to expectations. The gain was a bit more than seasonal, though, and was attributed principally to heavier shipments of coal and livestock.

Although many shaky margin accounts toppled in the early hours, and there was spasmodic liquidation by uneasy investors, Wall Street sentiment was not as bearish as might have been expected after the recent sharp declines. Some commission houses reported the reappearance of "bargain hunters," and numerous orders were received for stocks just under the previous closing levels.

Weekend business reviews were scrutinized closely by market observers. Dun & Bradstreet found that, while retail distribution seemed to be making a fair showing, the trade situation continued spotty. A slowing down of productive operations, it was said, appeared in the leading indices. Due chiefly to the "buy now" campaign, the agency added, the sales volumes of the chain and department stores showed an increase over the previous week.

Notwithstanding denials of the French authorities that suspension of the gold standard was under consideration, discussions were heard in Wall Street regarding the probable action of the markets in response to such a development. In some quarters it was felt prices would react drastically, at least for the moment. In others, however, the belief was expressed that if the gold countries were to abandon the metal base, it would mean world-wide currency inflation and a consequent buoyant advance of equities.

Bond Market Improves

The bond market was a bit steadier today, although it continued to lack anything like impressive investment support.

In relatively quiet trading prices shifted irregularly. The major trend was downward in secondary categories, but selling was less urgent than in Thursday's session. United States Governments held within a narrow range and prime issues, although fairly steady, made no response to the promise of further ease in credit conditions as suggested by yesterday's reduction in the New York Federal Reserve Bank rediscount rate.

The foreign department showed improvement in spots. French loans had an orderly and firm market after their sharp break yesterday.

German issues suffered a recurrence of selling and lost ground all along the line. Moderate gains were registered in several of the South Americans.

Utility and rail issues of the lower ratings slipped to still lower levels under the weight of offerings.

Some industrial classifications which were pulled down in recent sessions, enjoyed better support today, and rallied moderately.

American Dollar Moves Narrowly In London Market

LONDON, Oct. 20 (AP)—The American dollar again moved narrowly today, touching $4.55 in the early dealings, but appreciating gradually under light support to close at $4.53.

This was one cent below yesterday's bank close.

The French franc, influenced by budget gossip, weakened under general selling to 82.18 and then closed at 81.90. The opening was 81.53.

PARIS, Oct. 20 (AP)—The American dollar gained three centimes on the day to close at 18.18 francs (5.5005 cents to the franc), as compared with yesterday's final figure of 18.15 (5.509 cents).

The day's opening was 17.95 francs (5.57 cents to the franc). Later the rate went to 18.05 (5.54 cents) as the result of uneasiness as to the fate of the franc which counteracted American inflation talk.

In after-hours' trading the dollar went to 18.35 francs (5.449 cents to the franc).

BERLIN, Oct. 20 (AP)—The American dollar rate today was 2.965 marks (34.07 cents to the mark), in comparison with yesterday's rate of 2.94 marks (34.01 cents.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP)—Treasury new mined gold price, $29.13 an ounce, five cents under Thursday's quotation.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (AP)—The dollar, in terms of the French gold franc, was valued today at approximately 70.88 cents compared with 70.37 cents yesterday and 64.73 cents a month ago.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 20	Last Oct. 19
13¼	3	..	Adams Express	5800	6⅞	6¼	6¾	6⅝
21⅝	8	1	Adams Millis	300	15¼	15	15	15⅛
12½	5⅛	..	Addressograph	500	6½	6	6⅛	6½
9¾	1¾	..	Advance Rumely	200	4⅜	4	4⅜	4½
11¾	5⅝	1.60	Affiliated Prod	2500	6⅞	6½	6⅞	7
112	47½	3¾†	Air Reduction	2900	98¼	93⅞	98¼	95
4	1	..	Airway Elec App	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅝
33	11½	.60	Alaska-Juneau	19800	20¾	18⅞	20	19¼
8¼	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	*7800	3¼	3	3¼	3
21⅞	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	1800	6½	6	6⅝	8⅝
20	1¼	..	Alleghany pf xw		5½	5⅛	5½	5
21	5	..	Alleghany Steel	70	13¼	13¼	13¼	14
83	82	..	Allegheny & W Ry.	7900	131	126	128½	128
26⅜	6	..	Allis Chalmers	3900	14¼	11¼	13⅝	12
24	5¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	600	13¾	13	13⅜	13⅜
9¼	⅝	..	Amal Leather	1200	3½	3	3¼	3¼
40	5	..	Amal Leather pf	200	23¾	23¼	23⅝	24½
47	18½	2	Amerada	2100	40½	39	40½	40¾
35	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	1700	20½	20⅜	20½	20¾
28½	8	..	Am Bank Note	1400	12	11⅜	12	11¾
16⅜	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	1800	7⅝	6½	7⅝	6½
64	23¾	..	Am Beet Sug pf	60	44	44	44	
42½	9⅛	.60	Am Brake S&F	800	26	25½	26	27½
106	60	7	Am Brake S&F pf	100	94	94	94	97
98¼	49½	4	Am Can	8400	89	85¼	86¾	85¼
134	112	7	Am Can pf	100	133¼	133¼	133¼	132½
39¾	6⅞	..	Am Car & Fdry	4400	21⅝	18¼	21	18½
58¾	15	..	Am Car & F pf	400	34	33	34	34½
51¼	34	3†	Am Chicle	400	44½	43½	44	43¾
6⅛	2	..	Am Colortype	400	2¾	2¼	2¼	2⅝
89⅞	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	13600	53¼	48	51¼	49
13	6½	..	Am European	200	8½	8½	8½	8½
19⅝	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	13200	7½	6⅜	7	6⅜
44⅞	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	1500	15½	15	15½	15
28⅞	6⅛	..	Am & For Pow $	700	11¾	10¼	10⅜	10⅜
27½	4⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	1100	8¾	8½	8⅝	8¼
21½	4⅛	1	Am Hawaiian	1800	14⅜	13⅛	14⅝	13
16	2½	..	Am Hide & L	600	5⅞	5¼	5⅞	6
67½	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	2200	26¼	25	26	24?
20	1¼	..	Am Ice	3300	6	5	5¾	5½
21	5	..	Alleghany Steel	70	13¼	13¼	13¼	14
83	82	..	Allegheny & W Ry.	7900	131	126	128½	128
26⅜	6	..	Allis Chalmers	3900	14¼	11¼	13⅜	12
24	5¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	600	13¾	13	13⅜	13⅜
9¼	⅝	..	Amal Leather	1200	3½	3	3¼	3¼
40	5	..	Amal Leather pf	200	23¾	23¼	23⅜

Financial: News and Comment

Roumania Seeking Reduction in Debt Service Payments

Finance Minister Tells Foreign Creditors Full Payment Impossible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST—Refusal of the Roumanian Finance Minister, Mr. Virgil Madgearu, to meet the current payments on the state's foreign debts, has precipitated a complicated international conflict that is proving embarrassing to the Roumanian Government.

On Aug. 15 Mr. Madgearu unexpectedly announced that Roumania would completely discontinue her foreign debt service, until a satisfactory arrangement involving a radical reduction of current payments was concluded between the Roumanian state and its creditors. Since no payments were forthcoming until Oct. 1, the Bucharest Government expected that by that time the representatives of the creditors, whose seat is in Paris, would come to a suitable agreement.

Refuses Creditors Demands

The creditors, however, demanded, as a preliminary condition to all discussions, that the Roumanian state first deposit in full the money necessary for meeting the sums due the foreign creditors on Oct. 1.

But with this condition Minister Madgearu categorically refused to comply. As Bucharest "columnists" put it, "The creditors want to be paid first and then talk, while Mr. Madgearu wants to talk first and not pay at all."

To make matters still more complicated, the Roumanian Government refused to carry out an agreement it had made with the League of Nations last February to the effect that the League should supervise Roumanian finances through a group of foreign experts sent to Roumania from Geneva. It was hoped then that as a result of the activity and reports of these experts the League would make recommendations to the creditors that would result in appreciable debt reductions.

The attitude of the Roumanian Government during the spring was decidedly conciliatory and it was believed both here and abroad that an agreement would be reached such as Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Austria, and Greece have reached with their creditors. But the sudden decision of the Finance Minister briskly put an end to this policy, and for a month telegrams, declarations, and appeals have been exchanged almost daily between Bucharest and Paris.

Makes Part Payment

Finally, Roumania offered to pay 20 per cent of the sum falling due on Oct. 1 in foreign currency and 80 per cent in Roumanian bonds; and the money necessary for this transaction was sent to Paris. But instead of agreeing to such an arrangement, the foreign creditors merely blocked the money in the Paris banks and informed Bucharest that they were waiting for the other 80 per cent.

But Mr. Madgearu still remains unmoved. He has informed the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor very firmly that he will make no concessions. Roumania cannot pay in full and will not pay in full, he asserted, and added that he will simply place at the disposal of the creditors the amount he can pay and they may take it or leave it.

Commodity Prices Recede Slightly In October 14 Week

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON Oct. 20—There was a slight recession in wholesale commodity prices in the week ended Oct. 14 according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor. With an easing in the index number to 71.1 from 71.3 the previous week a decline of three tenths of 1 per cent, the index receded to the level of the week ended Sept 30. This is the second break in the last four weeks of the continuous upward trend in wholesale prices since the first week in March. The index for the last week is about 20 per cent above the low point reached early in the year

Advances in the prices of bituminous coal and petroleum products caused the fuel and lighting materials group to increase by one-half of 1 per cent over the week previous Smaller advances were also registered by the building materials and house furnishing goods groups.

Continued sharp declines in the wholesale prices of grain and cotton more than offset increases in livestock prices and caused the farm products group to drop by more than 1 per cent during the week. Radical reductions in the prices of hides and skins and leather were responsible for the decrease in the hides and leather products group by more than 3 per cent between the two weeks. Manufactured foods and textile products also showed further weakening.

Of the 10 major groups of related commodities comprising this index and composed of 784 separate price series weighted according to their relative importance and based on average prices for the year 1926 as 100.0, five groups showed decreases, 2 no change, and 3 increases as compared with the previous week.

The accompanying statement shows the index numbers of groups of commodities for each of the five weeks ended Oct. 14, 1933.

	Sep.23	Sep.30	Oct.7	Oct.14
All commodities	71.5	71.1	71.3	71.1
Farm products	59.3	58.0	57.5	56.7
Foods	65.9	64.9	65.0	64.8
Hides and lea prod	92.0	91.9	91.8	88.0
Textile products	76.4	76.3	76.3	76.2
Fuel and li mat	72.8	72.6	73.4	73.8
Me's and met pro	81.8	82.0	82.4	82.3
Building materials	82.3	83.2	83.7	83.9
Chem and drugs	72.1	72.1	72.7	72.7
Housefurnis goods	78.8	79.4	81.1	81.2
Miscellaneous	65.1	65.1	65.0	65.0

To Pay Out Deposits

Underwood

C. B. Merriam

Will Head Federal Board to Assist Bank Depositors

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP)—The Administration has practically completed the organization of its new deposit liquidation board, with the objective of having it actually at work by next week.

President Roosevelt conferred with C. B. Merriam, who will head the Reconstruction Corporation's new board designed to free a proportion of assets in banks closed since Jan. 1.

The President was represented as feeling that the new organization was being set up with satisfactory speed and as believing that no similar organization is likely to be needed soon because virtually all the banks now open are expected to stay open.

Involved in the plans is the new Deposit Insurance Corporation, which will insure deposits of banks belonging to the corporation on Jan. 1. The list of these banks is being drawn to be ready well before the first of the year.

It was said at the White House that there is no intention, and no apparent need, to change or modify the deposit insurance provisions of the law.

Lumber Mills Are Cheered By Flow Of Large Orders

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 20—Tendencies in recent years for lumber orders to exceed the cutting, decreasing inventories, and formulation of a code designed for the orderly control of production promise to lift the far western lumber industry from the depths of 14 years of post-war chaos, according to the Bank of America (California) in a weekly comment on western business activity.

Latest weekly figures for the current month from 314 reporting mills in 11 far western states reveal shipments above production by 14.43 per cent, with current sales over production by 8.36 per cent. For the like week aggregate inventories of 130 mills were 10.8 per cent less than the like period last year, the Pacific Coast branch banking institution points out.

While the bank estimates only 50 per cent of the nation's annual timber cut is utilized, consummation of the Administration's public works program and the successful operation of the lumber code are two factors working strongly toward stabilization of a huge industry suffering from chronic overproduction for the last 20 years.

News that lumber manufacturers, governed by the NRA, are refusing to accept new business at reduced prices, assures producers they will be able to sustain prices established by their own code. This fact, together with dispatches from Washington indicating early orders for 250,000,000 feet of lumber for use by the Civilian Conservation Corps, has cheered lumbermen.

New Financing For Month of September

NEW YORK, Oct. 20—Total of new capital financed by American corporations in September, 1933, amounted to $11,216,250, compared with $17,123,880 for August and the record low of $6,838,000 for September, 1932. All current offerings were stock issues.

There were no corporate items of more than $10,000,000 in September or August or in September, 1932. There were five individual offerings from $500,000 up in Sept. 13 in August, and four in September a year ago. There was no refunding in September or in August, compared with $1,500,000 in September, 1932.

Corporate totals for nine months were: $250,321,100 in 1933; $531,705,970 in 1932; $2,544,105,580 in 1931; $5,396,152,570 in 1930, and the high record of $8,948,319,850 in 1929.

British Steel Trade Steps Up Activities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHEFFIELD, Eng., Oct. 20—Sheffield is officially stated to be employing nearly 11,000 more operatives in its steel industry than a year ago and the July output was 25,000 more tons than in the corresponding period last year.

Improvement in the heavy trade is said to be responsible for this upward move. Ingots and castings are in greater demand, while big melting plants, forges and rolling mills are more active. Imports of competitive steel have almost ceased through tariff restrictions.

In mercantile shipbuilding there are almost twice as many orders booked as 12 months ago. Sheffield-made tubular and lacquered furniture of steel is gaining favor rapidly.

Federal Reserve Bank of New York Rate Cut to 2 P. C.

Drop in Buying of Bonds by Government—Rise in Business Loans

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 20—At the close of business yesterday, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York reduced its rediscount rate from 2½ per cent to 2 per cent.

The other important news in the weekly statement was the cut in the open market operations which for eight weeks past have been at the rate of $35,000,000. This week the total reported was $31,000,000. These open market operations consist of the buying of government bonds by the Federal Reserve, an act which puts new Federal Reserve money at the disposal of the banks, and thus of the business community. They have been prosecuted in pursuance of the current credit expansion campaign which the Government has been waging.

The decline in the rediscount rate is probably related to the decrease in the bond purchases, it is felt. Lest it is thought that credit expansion is slackening, the slash in the rate might have been ordered as an offset, according to this view. For a rate reduction is clearly a move toward making credit easier, that is, less expensive, as the rediscount rate affects all charges for accommodation which business and industry have to pay. In any case, according to the Wall Street view, the credit expansion program has already gorged the bank reserves with surplus money, and it is time to allow the economy to absorb it.

In this connection the Federal Reserve report shows that the reporting member banks in the New York district have increased "all other," that is, business, loans $43,000,000, the third successive important advance in commercial loans.

The 2½ per cent rate has been in effect since May 26. At the height of the bank moratoria, it rose as high as 3½ per cent, but after the reopenings in April, started to decline gradually to 2½ per cent. The last time 2 per cent was recorded was in January, 1931, and six months later, it dipped as low as 1½ per cent, but was later raised when Britain went off the gold standard in September, 1931.

Canada's Foreign Trade Is Sharply Up in September

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Oct. 20—An encouraging recovery in Canada's foreign trade is reflected in figures made public this week. Since the Dominion depends so vitally upon the activity of its international commerce the improvement is creating a much better sentimen at the Canadian capital.

For the month of September total foreign trade was nearly $20,000,000 greater in value than in September, 1932, an improvement of 25 per cent, and both imports and exports were affected. Much larger sales abroad of copper, nickel, meats, lumber and wheat flour were features.

The United States ras resumed large-scale purchase of Canadian goods, and contributed considerably to the better showing in September. As compared with a year ago, United States imports were up 51 per cent. The United States bought seven times as much in the way of agricultural products in September, 1933, as in the like month last year.

Foreign Creditors' Money Restricted

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Oct. 20 (By U. P.)—Foreign creditors, other than British, whose collections have been held up by the foreign exchange restrictions here, will have difficulty in transferring their money abroad unless their countries make special trade arrangements, it was indicated today.

Holders of blocked funds awaiting remittance to foreign nations up to May 1, 1933, will be unable to obtain exchange from the control commission unless an arrangement is reached by their countries similar to the sterling loan provided in the recent trade agreement between Britain and Argentina.

Under the latter agreement, the Argentine Government has issued 4 per cent bonds in pounds sterling, in exchange for blocked British foreign funds in Argentina, the effect being to release the British payments. The loan was heavily subscribed.

The new ruling was inferred from a message of the Finance Minister to the control commission, ordering that no exchange permits be issued for the remittance of funds blocked prior to May 1 last.

Steady Decrease In Chile's Foreign Trade

SANTIAGO, Chile, Oct. 20 (By U. P.)—Chile's foreign trade declined steadily this year despite the impetus given local production by the decrease in the value of the peso.

During the first six months of 1933 Chilean exports totaled only 180,400,000 gold pesos ($21,648,000) or 25 per cent less than last year, which itself was a record low year for exports. Similarly imports for the first half of this year totaled 88,600,000 pesos ($10,632,000), a decrease of 40.6 per cent as compared with last year.

"Nevertheless," according to a survey by the Central Bank of Chile, "if we compare the first half of 1933 with the second half of 1932, we find a 50 per cent increase in exportation, principally owing to the exports of nitrate."

Describes New Barriers That Impede Trade Intercourse

Forms of Foreign Exchange Control, as in Argentina and Germany, Are Means of Controlling Remittances Abroad

By I. FAIRBAIRN

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Most people, when they think about foreign exchanges today, as we vaguely term the purchase and sale of currencies in terms of other currencies, divide the currencies concerned into three classes—first, gold standard currencies; secondly, paper currencies; and thirdly, the currencies of countries which have "exchange restrictions." Obvious examples are France, United States, and Germany, respectively. It is generally, though dimly, realized that the last-named class involves a mysterious paraphernalia of such things as commissions of exchange control, a façade of a gold exchange rate behind which lurk the shadows of very much depreciated actual rates, whether officially permitted or only existing through the operation of "black" bourses, blocked accounts and high penalties inflicted on anyone removing that country's money across its frontiers.

What are the objects of the restrictions, and how are they effected? We can divide the objects into two classes: (1) to keep up appearances of being on the gold standard; (2) to control a country's foreign trade, and, also under this head, the more disreputable objects of selling currency to unsuspecting foreigners above its natural rate and of easing the way to repudiation of foreign debts.

National Prestige

1. It is surprising how widespread and powerful are feelings of prestige about national currencies. Perhaps it is just because we know that our national records are none too good that we are so touchy about our currencies. Anyhow Europe today is full of national pride about pengös and levas and such like. But there is another and a very good reason that comes under the heading of keeping up appearances. No European people who have once been scorched on the inflation bonfire wants to go near it again. Thus there is a risk lest a depreciation in exchange be interpreted as the beginning of another uncontrolled inflation, and that panic should ensue.

2. This aspect of exchange control—that is, state control of a country's foreign trade—is among the hoariest of economic controversies.

Proceeds from all visible exports from the country concerned, e. g. the Argentine, are acquired forcibly by a commission of exchange control. Those wishing to import have to apply for foreign currencies, and about half of the available devisen (foreign exchange) is allotted to importers whose merchandise is considered most useful (a) to keep down prices (b) to keep existing factors of production employed. Luxury imports get little chance. The other half is allotted among public debtors with mostly dollars and sterling to find, residents abroad, and remittances for public utility and private companies.

When the pinch is felt too keenly by any would-be purchaser of foreign currency, i. e. seller of pesos, whose wants are not satisfied by the commission, he may have illegal recourse to the "black bourse." He is prepared to sell pesos *sub rosa* at a cheaper rate than the official rate, which is the only advantage he has to offer a seller of devisen to deter him from selling in the official market at the official rate. Such a seller of devisen may be a foreign shipping company with disbursements to make in pesos, or a foreign insurance company with peso claims to meet. It is obviously glad to buy pesos as cheaply as possible, and if the *estanciero* will sell his pesos below the official rate sooner than go without the devisen necessary to live in Paris, the conditions for a deal obviously exist. Regulations have been increasingly tightened up to defeat this sort of maneuver, so that today the operations of the Argentine black bourse are negligible, the Brazilian even more so. The Argentines have employed an old exchange dealer for this purpose. The most formidable weapon against the black bourse in the Argentine is the blocked account—a weapon to be found in practically all restricted exchange countries.

Blocked Accounts

A blocked account is an account you cannot touch, and that is that. Without going into minute detail, it will suffice to say that balances standing to the credit of foreign residents are blocked unless they (1) existed before Oct. 10, 1931 (commencement of restrictions), (2) arise from sale of foreign currency or income from Argentine stocks or properties. These (1) and (2) balances are "free" (with some limitations for all that) for purchases within the Argentine. If, however, they are paid into the account of a third party resident abroad they become "blocked." In view of these regulations our *estanciero* used to have the proceeds of his produce paid into his agent's account. Otherwise, he being a resident abroad, it would have been "blocked," and so not transferable to the correspondent of our shipping or insurance company.

In Germany the system of blocked accounts has produced recently a crop of subspecies—eight in all, to which the addition of a ninth is contemplated. These reisemarken, effektenmarken, etc., are for the greater part the outcome of foreigners' balances in either marks or foreign currencies where loans to Germans have been made in foreign currencies, almost entirely in dollars and pounds.

Say that an American is owed $100,000 by the City of Frankfurt. This, say the Germans, is equivalent to Rm. 274,000, calculated of course at the mark gold rate. The American is credited with Rm. 274,000 in a blocked or partially blocked account. When he wants to get his money back to America, he finds he cannot sell his marks at the high gold rate, but must sell them for distribution to foreign travelers in Germany or to German exporters of "supplementary exports," i. e., those which could not compete in the markets of their destination if the foreign currency for which they are sold is converted into marks at the mark gold rate. Therefore foreign currency is sold against these marks at a high rate (i. e., these marks are cheap), and our bewildered American who was owed $100,000, and credited with Rm. 274,000 now finds he can only sell his Rm. 274,000 for something like $75,000. The German exporter has converted $75,000 into Rm. 274,000, at which rate he can comfortably compete in foreign markets; the foreign creditor has lost $25,000.

Other Restrictions

There are other interesting features of exchange restrictions, such as reciprocity, developed notably in the recent Anglo-Argentine agreement. There is a widespread drift to the doctrine that it is economically desirable only to allow imports from those countries who by taking your exports provide the coveted devisen. Of course this tendency strikes at the roots of the great advantages of triangular trade. What would Americans say if they were only allowed to import rubber or tin to the value of what the countries producing those commodities take from the United States of America?

Business News of New England

Refrigeration—Refrigeration never seems to grow cold when it comes to improved business. The Frigidaire Corporation reports a 90 per cent increase in sales in New England during August and September, compared with the like months last year. This remarkable increase applies to all branches of the company's business.

* * *

General Business—"I believe that New England is more prosperous right now than 75 per cent of the rest of the country," says W. E. Newell, vice-president of Frigidaire Corporation, conducting a conference in Boston. "A similar situation," Mr. Newell continues, "is observable all over the country but New England is in the van."

* * *

Employment—Lynn, Mass., reports a 31 per cent increase in employment and a 50 per cent increase in pay rolls between June and September. The average wage in September was $20.08, up 15 per cent.

* * *

NRA—A scene in a town in New Hampshire that is just beginning to really feel the effects of the NRA might be illustrative of many other small towns in New England. A farmer making a purchase said: "How high are milk bottle caps?" The grocer said: "50 cents a pound." Slowly the farmer let this sink in, then replied, "Why, I paid only 38 cents last month, what's the idea?" The grocer with a wide grin and a twinkle in his eye merely replied: "NRA!" and the farmer walked out.

* * *

More NRA—This same farmer who is a milkman later came back to the store and bought a pound of butter! In the meantime the grocer discovered he needed some potatoes and said to the farmer, "What are you selling your potatoes for this year?" "I can spare you a few for 95 cents a bushel," said the farmer. "Say," exclaimed the grocer, "you let me have all the spuds I wanted for 80 cents last year. What's the idea?" The farmer grinning broadly merely said: "NRA!"

* * *

Electricity—Electric power output of New England showed a gain of 5 per cent in the week ended Oct. 14 over the like period a year ago. In the previous week the gain was 8.4 per cent.

* * *

Home Loans—Charles F. Cotter, manager of the Massachusetts State division of Home Owners' Loan Corporation, says that "during the two months that the corporation has been functioning, we interviewed over 25,000 home owners, representing home mortages with a total value of about $110,000,000. Of the number interviewed, over 17,000 were given application blanks."

* * *

Mortgages—Mr. Cotter also stated that many mortgagors, after filing application with the corporation, stopped making payments of interest to the mortgagees. He warned that such treatment was unfair and would cause the corporation to hesitate about extending relief to such individuals. He also condemned action of some mortgagors in permitting their payments to lapse purposely in order to obtain a lower rate of interest on present mortgages. The corporation would give no consideration to such applicants, stated Mr. Cotter.

* * *

Sales—Department store sales are running at about last year's figure. Small stores are finding business generally dull. There is a limited demand for worsted and woolen yarns. It is reported that prices are not so firm as in the last few weeks, although there has been little change in quotations.

Prices for Live Stock Manifest Downward Trend

Bearishness Is Dominant Tone—Cattle Receipts Are Heavy

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 20—Bearishness surrounded the general trade in livestock at the Union Stockyards here this week, cattle and hogs closing sharply lower, although fat lamb rallied late to wind up slightly higher than a week ago, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. Cattle receipts were heavier than last week, while hog and sheep runs were smaller.

Weighty fed steers lost 25-40 cents this week while most long yearlings and light steers, dropped 15-25 cents, although kinds scaling below 900 pounds, including best light heifers, held steady, other heifers showing a 25-cents decline.

Most fed steers and yearlings brought $4.75-$5.75, 1500-pound steers making $6.10, while $6.40 was paid for long yearlings and 1400-pound bullocks as well as strictly choice heifers. This was the lowest weekly top in 22 years. Cows ruled 15-25 cents lower, low cutters and cutters selling mainly at $1.25-$1.75, and beef cows $2-$2.65, with outstanding kinds $3 upward. Weighty sausage bulls sold at $2.85 downward, 15-25 cents below a week ago. Vealers held steady, choice kinds, earning $7-$7.50. Stocker and feeder steers sold off 15-25 cents, bulking at $3-$4.25, with best offerings $4.50-$5.10, and very common kinds down to $2.50.

The hog market broke 50-75 cents to the lowest levels in over a month, showing losses of about $1, compared with the high day of the season, which was Monday of last week. Demand was extremely narrow from all sources, and all local buyers were indifferent, stating that the impending processing tax did not warrant purchase of more hogs than were barely necessary. The closing top was $4.55, with bulk good to choice 200-230 pounds, $4.40-4.50; 240-290 pounds, $4.10-4.40; 300-350 pounds, $3.60-4.10; 360-400 pounds, $3.35-3.60; better grade 140-190 pounds, $4.15-4.40; pigs $3.00-4.00; packing sows largely $3.00-3.50, smooth light weights to $3.65, big weights $3 downward.

Fat lambs closed strong to 25 cents higher after showing sharp declines earlier in the week. The closing top on range lambs was $7.50, other Westerns selling down to $7.10. Late bulk natives brought $6.75-$7, throwouts $4-$5. Slaughter ewes held steady, bulking at 1.50-2.50, top $2.75.

Gains for Week Are Reported For Revenue Freight

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (AP)—The American Railway Association announced today that loadings of revenue freight for the week ended Oct. 14 were 664,058 cars, an increase of 9630 over the preceding week and 14,368 over the corresponding week in 1932.

Miscellaneous freight loaded during the week of Oct. 14 was 246,684 cars, a decrease of 1462 below the preceding week but 7501 over last year; less than carlot merchandise, 171,727 cars, decrease 2584 and 5231; grain and grain products, 28,755, decrease 3049 and 4321; forest products, 24,747, decrease 209 below the preceding week but 5195 over 1932, and 103 cars above 1931; ore, 31,603, decrease 2108 below the preceding week but an increase of 24,474 over 1932 and 10,123 over 1931; coal, 129,139, increase 17,154 over the preceding week but 14,573 below 1932; coke, 6859, decrease 151 under the preceding week but 1668 over last year and 934 over 1931; and live stock, 24,544, increase 2089 over the preceding week but 345 cars below last year.

Raisin Growers Get Increased Advances

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRESNO—Reflecting the improved condition in the raisin market, the Sun-Maid Raisin Growers of California has announced its schedule of advance payments on the 1933 crop. These advances are double those of last year on muscats and $15 a ton higher than last year on Thompson seedless. Arrangements for financing the advance payments have been made with the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank of Berkeley.

The average advance payments will be as follows:

Thompsons, $50 a ton; sultanas $45 a ton; muscats $40 a ton.

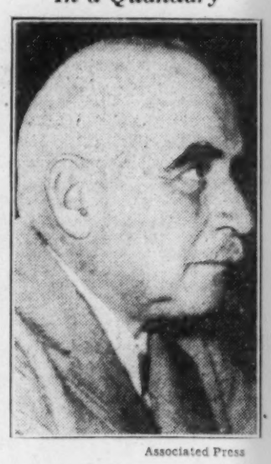
According to J. M. Leslie, president of the coöperative, the short crop of raisins and advancing food prices are the factors responsible for the increase in the advance payments on the 1933 crop. The situation with respect to muscats is particularly significant because many growers sold their muscats last year for as little as $10 a ton.

Domestic Cotton Supply Reduced

NEW YORK, Oct. 20—The total stock of cotton in all hands in the United States on Sept. 30, including the estimated unpicked portion of the current crop, was 18,266,000 bales, compared with 20,333,000 on the corresponding date last year, and 21,321,000 two years ago, according to the New York Cotton Exchange Service.

The distribution of cotton by exports and domestic consumption is running at a high rate, and hence the supply is being run down more rapidly than in recent seasons.

In a Quandary



Associated Press

J. P. Morgan

Morgan Doesn't Know What New Bank Laws Mean

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (AP)—J. P. Morgan, America's most noted banker, was in a quandary about the new banking laws as he returned on the Berengaria today from a sojourn of three months in Europe.

"It is the business of banks to obey the law," he said, "but I don't know yet what that means."

Morgan's interview was the first he ever granted to ship news reporters.

"Do you feel," he was asked, "that private bankers will have to concentrate on investment banking rather than commercial banking as the result of the new banking law?"

"When I went away three months ago," he replied, "I said I didn't know what the new laws meant and that we would have to find out first and then do whatever we are supposed to do."

He was told that another banker had stated the new banking law was "impossible" and would have to be rewritten.

"If it makes banking impossible then it is hardly worth while to have banking, is it?" he said.

Morgan sat with his legs crossed in a deep chair in the parlor of his suite.

Very Polite

He was extremely affable and he frequently chuckled, often letting a chuckle stand as his only answer to a question. He explained his former reluctance to grant interviews with "I never could see the sense in seeing the boys when I had nothing to say." He added that he did want to be polite, however.

In declining to discuss any phase of the NRA, he said, "I don't know enough about it."

"I had six weeks of grouse shooting and uninterrupted good weather."

"England is getting along very well," he said. "Improvement certainly is well set in there. The heavy industries are showing improvement and the whole feeling there is that things are better and improving."

Mr. Morgan was asked about the current inquiry into salaries received by bankers and corporation officials.

He snapped, "I'll not comment on that."

"Is there anything you can think of, Mr. Morgan?"

"I can't think of a thing that I want to say," he replied.

"How about grouse shooting?"

"Oh, the grouse shooting is lovely," and he sat up straight in the chair and illustrated by gestures as he talked. "There you have those beautiful, rolling, heather-covered hills and passing clouds. It is the grandest sport there is. Of course, a good duck shoot is nice, too."

Slackening Of Business Shown In Trade Review

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 20—A picture of continued slackening in business activity in the last six weeks is drawn by the National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., in a report made public today. The retardation of business in September following that in August was a result of contraction in heavy manufacturing, and reflected a relapse from the rapid and semispeculative expansion in June and July, the survey says.

Automobile output was curtailed in the last six weeks; production of steel and iron in September was under the level of August, but resisted further contraction in the first half of October; and electric power production declined, moving counter to the normal seasonal tendency, the report continues. Building and engineering construction, on the other hand, was stepped up sharply, largely because of public awards, adds the Conference Board.

Further facts of industrial setbacks are reported to be: Increases in distribution in September were less than seasonal; department store sales increased less than seasonal, while prices of department store items were increased 5.7 per cent in September over August, and were 14.6 per cent above September, 1932; prices received by farmers for their products declined since the middle of July by 6.5 per cent, while prices of commodities they purchased moved up during the same period to a level 9.4 per cent above that of July 15.

The encouraging side of the picture shows the following factors: Prices of commodities at wholesale in general continued their upward movement during September, and held their average level in the first half of October; employment in manufacturing industry showed a more than seasonal advance in September compared with August, and commercial failures fell off sharply in September in both number and liabilities incurred, after unseasonal increases in August.

Oil Refiners Are Assigned Quotas By Administrator

U. S. Divided Into Sales Districts Under Proration Schedule

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20—Provisions for federal control over every phase of the entire American oil industry were complete here today as the result of an order issued by Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, in his capacity as administrator of the petroleum code.

Following promulgation of fixed price schedules for both crude and refinery oils and products and coming directly on the heels of an order prorating and reducing crude oil production at the wells, the order rounds out the control program by bringing refineries under a similar proration schedule.

Under the order, the Department of Interior, as the federal agency appointed under the Oil Code, is directed to divide the United States into refining districts and set up proper ratios between gasoline inventories and sales for each district. The planning and coördination committee is then authorized to assign to each refiner its proper share in the specified quota for the district. Any violations will be considered punishable by the penalties set up under the National Recovery Act.

The latest oil move was described at Mr. Ickes' office as "an essential part of the administrator's efforts to balance supply and demand for both crude oil and its refined products." It completes his program for bringing production down to the point where demand will begin to make a drain on surplus now in storage and reduce this threat to the price structure which has been hanging over the industry for years.

The first statistical report compiled under the oil code on oil stocks, made public yesterday by Mr. Ickes, showed total stocks of 347,699,000 barrels on Oct. 14.

Total domestic crude on Oct. 14 was 345,079,000 barrels.

Daily average utilization of domestic crude oil was estimated at 2,532,000 barrels.

Petroleum refineries during the week ended Oct. 14 refined a daily average of 2,445,000 barrels, and gasoline stocks during the week were increased by 920,000 barrels.

The report explained that the 920,000 barrels of gasoline placed in storage is the equivalent in crude oil of about 300,000 barrels daily, which represents approximately the excess of crude oil at domestic refineries during the last week.

American Export Firms Active On Spanish Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—American firms appear to be watching the Spanish market very carefully. Two companies recently put up bids for the supply of highly-specialized printing to the finance department. This is the first appearance here of American competitors in a field monopolized in the past by English houses. The Spanish Government has the reputation of being as good a payer as a customer.

Among the "snags" to be borne in view are the requirements by the Spanish Government, frequently overlooked by inexperienced agents or principals. Before a bid can be submitted to any official department, it must be drawn up on stamped paper. If the amount involved is large, none but a duly authorized representative, (armed with full powers of attorney granted at a directors' meeting, if the offer comes from a company) will be qualified.

Private purchasers are still seriously hampered by the delay in granting permits to banks to issue checks or make transfers in foreign currency or export currency. This is a serious obstacle to business and is having the consideration of the American Ambassador, with a view to the discussion of this question during the negotiations for a new trade treaty.

Lowest Wheat Crop Grown in Western Australia in Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, Western Australia—The wheat pool of Western Australia estimates 162,450,000 bushels of wheat for the 1933-34 Australian season. It may be better than this, according to other advices, by reason of the late rains, and an additional 3,000,000 is prophesied.

The yield from Western Australia is expected to be 32,500,000 bushels from 3,200,000 acres sown. This is the lowest return since the 1926-27 season, and comes out at a little over 10 bushels to the acre. The estimates by the pool from the other states are: 40,000,000 bushels from Victoria, 50,000,000 from New South Wales, and 35,000,000 from South Australia.

Western Australia's harvest for 1932-33 was 40,000,000 bushels. Commenting upon the coming harvest the West Australian says: "Failing some early signs of the market reacting favorably to the Wheat Agreement and to heavily reduced estimates of production in Canada, Argentina, the United States and Australia (the Wheat Pool estimate is 165,000,000 compared with 200,000,000 bushels last year), the Federal Government may count upon strong demands for another wheat bounty. It may be hoped that in framing the 1933 budget the Federal Government will not overlook the plight of the wheat industry."

Women's Activities · Fashions · Foods

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

For Some Time American Kitchens Have Looked Like Laboratories, for the Housewife Reacting From the Old Days When the Kitchen Was the Meeting Place of the Family, Came to Prefer a Room as Severe, Efficient, and Utilitarian as a Bathtub. Recenty, However, Ideas of Beauty and Suitability of Style Have Begun to Include the Kitchen Also, and the "Period Kitchen" Has Come Into Its Own. Above Is a Dining Room of a Spanish Style House in Santa Barbara, Calif. On Each Side Are Two Views of the Kitchen in This House.

Someone's Little Lunch Box

By REBA MAHAN STEVENS

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT MAY be a jaunty little enameled lunchbox, it may be a plain cardboard box or a more pretentious collapsible affair, it may be "green and yellow basket" of nursery lore, or it may even be a shiny tin pail. But whatever its material and however it may be shaped, if it is going along to school with someone, carrying their lunch day after day, it cannot fail of being an interesting thing. Moreover, as school days approach it becomes an object of real concern to many a mother, symbolizing as it does a certain demand upon her resourcefulness.

To fill a lunch box five mornings a week for some eight or nine months is, most of us will agree, no small matter. It is, however, found to be a greatly simplified matter after one has rid herself of the notion that there are a certain number of things which definitely belong in a lunch box and other things which are not to be attempted. Too long has the lunch box operated under well-defined restrictions, so that it has become almost impossible to look at the outside and make a quick inventory of the contents.

If one faces the matter sensibly it will be seen that almost any article of food which appears on the table may, in some form, be packed into the noonday lunch box. There is only one thing which must be continuously and consistently debarred—and that is monotony. The truly successful lunch box has not even a smell of it; and both the person who packs the lunch and the one who eats it will be happier for the omission. Surely it is no more exciting to pack the same foods day after day than it is to eat them.

A Supply Shelf

A little preparation ahead of time for the season's work will be a great help. One shelf in the cupboard set aside for supplies of all kinds will be a source of satisfaction far exceeding the expectation of one who has not yet tried the plan. Here may be placed, as it comes to hand or mind, anything which is likely to be of service. Waxed paper and cellophane are, of course, indispensable and should be bought in the larger rolls since this lessens the cost. Waxed paper cups, running in size from the tiny ones which commonly pass as nut cups to those large enough to hold a cup cake of generous proportions, should be always at hand. Innumerable uses will be found for them, holding as they will fruits, salads, cooked vegetables, custards, cakes—anything, in fact, which needs to be held.

If, throughout the summer, the little cylindrical containers of ice cream packs have been saved, washed and stored away, they will prove themselves worth the trouble, because of their tightly fitting lids. Paper cups for drinking, and small plates and sauce dishes are a nice addition to the attractiveness of the lunch when it is ready to be eaten. If these are decorated, so much the better. Waxed or cellophane bags which come from the grocers holding such a variety of things will be found a joy many times when salad greens are to be kept crisp and separate from the dressing until serving time.

In place of plain white paper napkins it is quite as easy, and only a trifle more expensive, to stock up with a supply of fancy napkins of widely varied designs, not overlooking those which mark special days such as Halloween, Thanksgiving, Valentines, and the ones which, decorated with autumn leaves or flowers, keep step with the changing seasons.

Among all these things there should be tucked in a little box for holding clippings—jokes, anecdotes, bits of interesting information, a cartoon, or the reproduction of some lovely picture. All these may be clipped as one happens upon them and stored away, ready to slip into the lunch box at just the right time. Even a short story to read while eating will oftentimes make the lunch hour a quieter and pleasanter one.

To a majority of persons sandwiches seem to be inevitably coupled with the idea of a packed lunch, and yet it is not an absolute necessity that every lunch box contain sandwiches. Very often, especially for variety's sake, it is better to send along plain bread and butter, wrapping the slices of bread unspread and putting the butter in a small container.

Vary the Shapes

When sandwiches are used, however, it is well to remember that there is no rule compelling every one of them to appear in a square or a triangular shape. The smaller children (and quite possibly the older ones, too) will be delighted to find inside their boxes sandwiches cut in the shape of ducks, rabbits, chickens, stars and all shapes in which cutters may be purchased. The bread cut from their edges and left at home need not be a loss, for it can go into the dry bread can and be used as crumbs or for dressings or puddings. Rolled sandwiches and ribbon sandwiches (which have previously been described on this page) are not bothersome to the point of being ruled out, and they fit into special days with a nice dressed-up air.

Just as much latitude should be allowed the filling as is allowed the shape. Almost anything can be made into an acceptable sandwich. Here again the hard and fast rules as to proper materials should be discarded, recipes regarded less lightly, and the imagination turned loose to work with things at hand. The one who will do this will be quite surprised at the unexpected dainties she is able to turn out.

Color, Too

No lunch should be a colorless affair, and this again is not hard to manage. A vegetable salad which has been mixed with mayonnaise, even if it lacks the additional color given by red or green peppers, or the orange of carrots, may yet be saved from an insipid appearance by a generous dash of paprika. Fruit salads or mixtures may depend upon apples, cherries or oranges for their bit of color.

Cookies in fancy shapes for some reason seem to taste better than plain ones, and they possess a value above mere food value. Pies, cup cakes, and puddings, if made in individual molds or pans, pay the eater the pretty compliment of having been made expressly for him, whereas a slice of pie, or a helping of cake or pudding has no such individual appeal. Custards, either boiled or baked, are perfectly safe in a lunch box if carried in a tightly closed container.

The variety stores carry small knives and forks with gayly colored handles which are a delight to the eye as well as a size to fit into the average lunch box. A tiny saltcellar, holding mixed salt and pepper, takes but little room and should have its corner in the box on every trip. Paste around it a slip of paper bearing the words, "A friend in need is a friend indeed!" and no one will ever complain of its being in the way.

After all, filling a lunch box day by day can, like any other task, become commonplace and burdensome, or it may be turned into a small daily adventure, filled brimful of little stumbled-upon secrets, happy appreciations and small but firm touches of love and comradeship. It all depends upon how one answers the challenge of the little tin dinner pail.

Imagination in Kitchens

By KATHRYN E. RITCHIE

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

KATIE DUGAN, with the lilt of Ireland in her eyes and a bow of pink ribbon perched jauntily in her curly hair, was as fresh as a daisy and as vigorous in her language as a Billingsgate fishwife. She whistled gay Irish jigs as she worked, she sang Irish songs, and she sprinkled herself lavishly with toilet water. She was our cook. She patted the butter into odd little shapes, cut the radishes into miniature roses, made cookies in the shape of shamrocks, kneaded tales of fairies and witches and spooks into the bread dough while we sat hunched precariously on the back of a kitchen chair and watched and listened fascinated.

The kitchen in those far-away days was a place where we trooped in to warm ourselves by the coal stove, after skating in the winter, with old Mouser lying in front of it snoozing away the hours in fat contentment. It was a place whence came the most exquisite and tempting of odors—baking bread on Saturdays, pickling and chili sauce making in the fall, grape jelly in the summer. Guard against it as we might, those tell-tale odors would come wafting up the back stairs or in under the swinging door from the kitchen to whet our appetites with a promise of things hoped for.

When Katie Dugan went out of our kitchen, something went with her which has never been replaced. We became suddenly and all at once violently modern. We entered the era of gleaming white table tops, glistening chromium fixtures, laboratory-like arrangements of shelves and sinks and cupboards, laboratory cleanliness and operating room efficiency. Up the ventilating flue went all the fragrancies of Arabia and Ceylon which used to titillate our nostrils. Gone was the personality which made the kitchen a haven of refuge in times of distress, or on occasion for our amusement the village green in old Ireland where the reel was danced. Gone was the imagination which created wild flowers out of cookie dough, and flavored the apple jelly with a bit of rose geranium leaf.

While there is much to be said in favor of modern kitchens (now that we are "eating out," taking only an occasional meal at home, we like a place where we can simply stand in the middle and reach around) we do feel sadly this loss of imagination which old kitchens had and which modern experts frown upon.

The passing of Katie Dugan marked the end of an American tradition which had its beginnings in early Pilgrim days, when the life of the household centered in the kitchen. It was the place where the mother did her spinning and weaving with the baby sleeping in a cradle beside her, where the butter was churned, the soap was made, the candles dipped, guests entertained, and domestic animals frequently brought in for shelter. It was a tradition which had and still has its counterpart in other countries also—in the immaculate blue-tiled kitchens of Dutch households; in the gingham ruffled kitchens of Normandy, the peasant kitchens of Italy, gay with their strings of red and green peppers and herbs hung up to dry.

In the United States the tradition began to pass with the hiring of cooks—good, stout-bodied women who could be hired for $2.50 or $3 a week, and who in addition to preparing the meals, did the washing, cleaned the house, fired the furnace, shoveled the snow, swept the walks, answered the door-bell, tended the children, and had Thursday afternoons off. And in their place, for those who can afford them, have now come a class of toplofty individuals with labor union leanings and demands for private baths—white-capped, professional-looking chefs, imposing butlers, and a retinue of maids.

We do not decry Progress, but we do yearn now and then for a little of that imagination in kitchens whose passing has taken with it something of the flavor of life.

Paint and Plants

Adventures in Home Making

By MRS. HARRY. A. BURNHAM

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I RECENTLY heard a true story which seems to me to teach a practical lesson to all those who have a house which they would like to sell.

There are, in a certain town, four houses for sale. Located near them, about midway between the first two, as one enters the village, and the other two, is a house which is not for sale. It is a small, very unpretentious building, but it has a clean coat of white paint, some blossoming plants in the windows, and is surrounded by a well-clipped lawn.

The owners of the houses which are for sale have allowed the lawns to become overgrown with weeds. "You see it won't pay us to spend our time mowing the lawn because we are going to sell," is their excuse for the unkempt appearance of the places.

All of the "for sale" houses need a coat of paint, but, "We wouldn't get any more for them if we painted them," is the alibi.

"I haven't bothered with plants this year because we want to sell," says another one.

But they haven't sold. There has been no response to the repeated advertisements for which the owners have paid almost enough to buy a coat of paint for the houses. Real estate dealers who have these properties on their lists have shown them to their customers "without a bite."

The other day a "snappy roadster" was driven into the town. A gentleman and wife called at the little white house. It was apparently closed for the winter. They drove to the next house; one of the houses which is for sale, and inquired where the owner of the little house might be located, and whether the person to whom they were speaking thought that the house might be purchased.

The desired address was given, but the person speaking lost no time in telling the inquirers that it was not likely that the little house could be bought, but that his house was for sale. The strangers were not interested. They wrote to the owner of the little house, and when they met her this is what they said to her: "We want a place on the shore of this river. Your little house, with its coat of white paint, and green trimmings, with its lovely plants in the windows and on the porch, and with its neat lawn, has appealed to us greatly. We have driven past here almost every week all summer just for the pleasure we have taken in watching the improvements you have been making to the place. We want it very much indeed." And they offered her a sum far in advance of the actual financial value of the property, much more, in fact, than the owners of the larger houses expect to receive for theirs.

The would-be disposers of property want to know how it is that "some folks seem to have all the luck," how it happens that "them as has gits," etc.

The only secret is an open one, writ plain for all to read: Paint and Plants.

The Recipes
on this page have been approved for The Christian Science Monitor by Miss Farmer's School of Cookery, Inc. Boston, Mass.

Today's *New* RECIPE

Tomato Jelly with Cheese Balls
(6 Servings)

1 level tablespoonful KNOX SPARKLING GELATINE
¼ cup cold water
1 teaspoonful salt
2 cups fresh or canned tomatoes
1 tablespoonful horseradish, if desired
1 tablespoonful onion juice (extracted by grating onion)
¼ teaspoonful paprika
1 cup cottage cheese

Soak gelatine in cold water about five minutes and dissolve over boiling water, stirring thoroughly. Put tomatoes through strainer, add seasonings, and stir in the dissolved gelatine. Rinse small molds in cold water and put in tomato mixture to half fill the molds. Chill, and when starting to thicken, place a cottage cheese ball in each mold. Fill molds with tomato mixture and chill until firm. To serve, unmold on lettuce and garnish with salad dressing.

"Left-overs" grow into delicious main-course dishes when you combine them with Knox Sparkling Gelatine! Because it is plain—free from sugar, coloring or flavoring—Knox combines with all foods and suggests hundreds of ideas for new desserts, salads and entrees. A package makes 4 entirely different dishes, 6 servings each. Order from your grocer. Send for a FREE recipe book to

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BETTER SHINE

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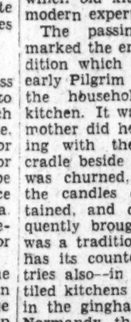

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Solution of Today's Geographical Cross-Word Puzzle No. 33.

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Mrs. Boyd, of Montana, writes that her puppy tore up many of her sheets—"but Corky's sharp teeth and claws made no impression on the Pequots." Pequot sheets wear longer because they're STRONGER. Pequot Mills, Salem, Massachusetts.

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"America's 12 Great Women Leaders During the Past 100 Years." Cloth cover, 75c. Paper cover, 35c; 3 for $1.00.
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Combination Set of both books, bound alike in cloth, $2.00 the set. Paper, $1.00 the set. Splendid material for club programs. An ideal gift. At book stores or from National Council of Women, 4 Park Avenue, New York, or
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TWO-TO-ONE LEAVENER TWO-TO-ONE LEAVENER

5-minute pastry ...is here!

THANKS TO RUMFORD'S two-to-one leavening you can mix pastry in 5 minutes! The two-thirds of the leavening which takes place in the mixing, makes mixing *that* easy. The remaining third of the leavening which takes place in the oven, makes the finished pastry perfect!

Here's the favorite recipe of one of the world's leading cooking authorities.

SAVE TIME! Mix RUMFORD dough at night ...keep in ice-box...bake in the morning—

2 cups flour
½ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon Rumford Baking Powder
⅔ cup shortening
1 egg yolk
Cold water

Sift together flour, salt and baking powder. Cream shortening in a bowl, as for cake. When light and creamy, quickly add sifted flour, mixing it in with a knife. Beat egg yolk, and add about two tablespoons of water to it. Add to flour mixture, using more water if necessary. But use no more than is needed to make a firm dough. Too much water will make the dough tough. Roll out at once on a floured board. Bake at 475 degrees, about twelve minutes. Makes one double-crust pie, or two pie shells.

The two-to-one leavener

Two-to-one leavening (and 5-minute pastry!) are possible only when you use a pure all-phosphate powder such as Rumford. Get Rumford today from your grocer.

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TWO-TO-ONE LEAVENER TWO-TO-ONE LEAVENER

Experience Is Much Needed By Northwestern

Football Squad Has Varied Talent of High Grade in Backfield

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., Oct. 20—Varied talent of a high grade in the backfield, the need of more experience in the line, and the necessity of better generalship has been displayed by Northwestern University in two important football games. The Wildcats, therefore, face the major part of their Big Ten campaign with some uncertainty. This feeling arose from the upset, 7 to 0, which University of Iowa staged against Northwestern in the opening game, and it was not abated by the scoreless tie played with Stanford University last Saturday.

Coach R. E. Hanley has a large squad of huskies, in which there is a nucleus of five regulars of last season. The team, however, lacks an all-around star of the class of E. J. "Pug" Rentner '33, halfback. Coach Hanley's problem is to weld the units of the backfield into a smooth working machine rather than build upon one star.

O. M. Olson '34, veteran fullback, punter, pass-thrower and catcher, and line-plunger, is the only player approaching Rentner's value. The weakness of the line offensively has taken much of the sparkle from Olson's straight rushes, and he never displayed open-field agility to round out his qualifications.

Two Alternates at Quarter

Coach Hanley is using Olson at quarterback alternately with Roy Auguston '34, passer and kicker, who has also served at fullback. This makeshift at quarterback probably explains the need of better generalship shown in the first two games. The arrangement nominally is to make room at fullback for Hugh Duvall '36, 190-pound sophomore, who has proven a good ground gainer and excellent on defense. Chester C. Sutton '34, who is regarded as the most promising fullback, has been kept out of play for one reason or another for two years. It is hoped he sees some action in his last season.

A powerful thrust through the center of the line is demanded by Coach Hanley's double-wing-back style of attack formation. This setup is strong at the wings, but weak at the center, and the fullback who can make good in this sector must be exceptional.

Harry W. Leeper '35 has won the battle for first choice at left halfback, despite his tendency to fumble. Leeper is fleet of foot, and when his mates once crack him loose he gets away for good yardage. He could add much to his value by glueing his hands to the ball. J. J. Sullivan '34 is also a swift and elusive halfback; but he is light for blocking. Another prospect is Edward "Sonny" Maroney '36.

Much Expected of Cruice

Much is expected of Walter G. Cruice '36, a hard-running ball carrier and left-handed passer. He looks like a regular at right halfback. Walter A. Stanul '35, William C. Lehnhardt '34, John C. Hutchins '36 and Stewart Merrill '36 are others who may see varsity action.

Besides Auguston and Olson at quarterback, there are several ambitious candidates, including Fred A. Lind Jr. '35, Edward B. Horne '35, Fred Hedblom '36 and Hugh D. Murningham '36.

Northwestern has at least one outstanding star at end. In the Iowa and Stanford games he marked himself as the most ubiquitous defensive player on the field. He was fooled on occasion, but had a hand in bringing down ball carriers in a majority of the plays. He is Edgar Manske '34, who developed steadily in the first two seasons and now seems to be reaching the peak of effectiveness. At the other end is another capable veteran, Arthur M. Jens '34. For relief they have V. D. Thoma '34, Howard W. Kostbade '34, Milward F. Froberg '34, Verner C. Anderson '36, Henry W. Longfellow '36 and James C. Berg '36; but they do not rank near the regular ends.

Two Veteran Tackles

Veteran tackles are William Riley '34 and Capt. John S. Heuss '34. They played side by side against Iowa, the latter being shifted to guard, and the coach says their play needs some improvement. Riley is an active 215-pounder. He is relieved by Joe Chambers '36, who weighs 220 pounds and needs more seasoning. Irwin F. Kopecky '36 is another promising sophomore.

The return of A. P. Kawal '35, veteran guard, to the post which Captain Heuss tried to fill, made a big difference in the line. Kawal is not only a stubborn defensive player, but valuable in running interference, and is one of those personalities whose enthusiasm lifts other players into the aggressive attitude. Edward J. Whalen '35 and Paul Tangora '36 were used as one pair of guards, and Elmer A. Anderson '36 and Samuel Goldstein '36 as another.

At center the leading prospects are newcomers, Charles J. Hajek '36, Charles R. Hyink '36 and Albert E Lind '36. Hajek is the heaviest at 191 pounds. He and Lind were used in the first games.

Among the Many Highlights

AT THE

Y

*Bring this ad and ask for your courtesy card to one of these starred events. Admission to other events only by special arrangement.

*MON., 6:15 P. M.—Third meeting of 1933 Y Fall Round-up.

*MON., 6:30 P. M.—Examiners Course in Life Saving.

*MON., 7:30 P. M.—Address by Dr. Jesse B. Davis on "How to Choose an Occupation."

*TUE., 7:30 P. M.—Church Recreation Institute.

*TUE., 8:00 P. M.—Gymnastic Class.

*TUE., 8:00 P. M.—Advanced Wrestling Class.

*TUE., 8:00 P. M.—Fencing Class.

*WED., 7:30 P. M.—Address by Dr. Donald D. Durrell on "Personality Growth."

*THU., 6:30 P. M.—Course in Civil Service Instruction.

THU., 8:00 P. M.—Social Dancing.

*THU., 8:45 P. M.—Beginners Wrestling Class.

*FRI., 7:30 P. M.—Address by Mr. Wm. H. Shumway on "Better Methods of Finding the Job."

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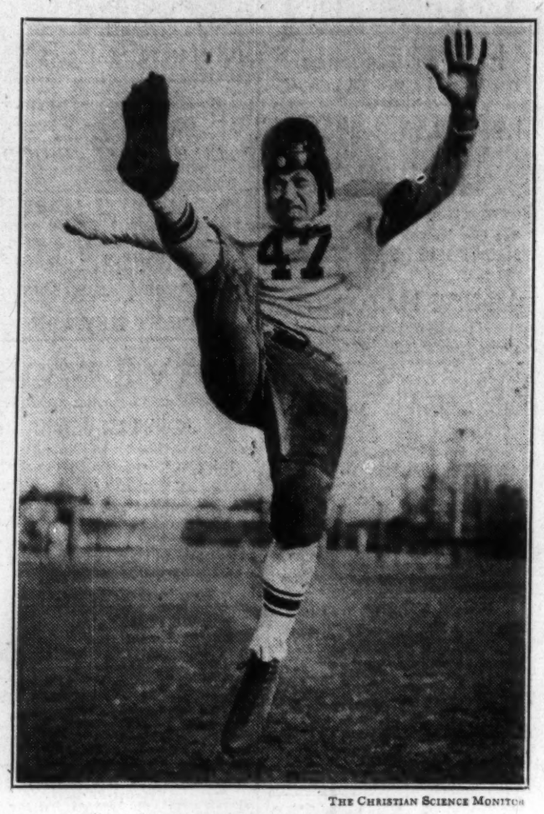

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Oliver M. Olson '34
Northwestern University Football Team

Bluenose Follows in Wake of the Thebaud

LUNENBURG, N. S., Oct. 20 (AP)—Bluenose, queen of North Atlantic fishing schooners, sailed through Gertrude L. Thebaud's wake all the way from Chicago to Windsor, Ont.

Lunenburg salts, proud of the big Nova Scotian banker's record of speed and seaworthiness, smiled in disbelief when they heard the news until Capt. Ben Pine explained how his Gloucester schooner led the Atlantic queen all the way through Lake Michigan and Lake Huron.

Bluenose and Thebaud, after their stay at the world fair, were leaving Chicago together. There wasn't enough wind for Capt. Angus Walters, so he put a line aboard the auxiliary-equipped Thebaud and sailed behind Bluenose's American rival.

Skipper Pine told the story here last night as his vessel lay in harbor on her way home from the fair. He called here yesterday to pay his respects to Bluenose's home port.

Sidelines

TOMORROW is an important day in eastern football. Victory will be sweet and defeat bitter. Practically all the major elevens are plunging into the heavy work with no holding back. Coaches will breathe contentedly or hide disappointment about 6 o'clock tomorrow night.

Eastern interest seemingly is centered upon the Princeton-Cornell clash, with the Tiger reserve power the dominating factor. Intersectionally the East will be ably tested, with West Point playing Illinois at Cleveland, Ohio; Carnegie Tech entertaining Notre Dame at Pittsburgh, and Pittsburgh engaging Minnesota at Minneapolis. The Cadets and Pittsburgh are given a good chance to win.

Harvard and Yale will have a fairly definite knowledge of their 1933 prospects after receiving calls from Holy Cross and Brown. Harvard will be outweighed 20 pounds to the man on the starting rushlines, and the Eli will continue its Notre Dame offensive against a green, but promising, Brown eleven.

New York University will have no easy time to find itself with Colgate for an opponent, and Pennsylvania is inviting trouble by taking on Dartmouth for a second game of the season. Syracuse and Cornell have a spotlight all to themselves in that they are resuming gridiron relations after a long lapse of many years.

Probably the outstanding game of the country tomorrow will be the Ohio State-Michigan clash at Ann Arbor. Two great rushlines, with reserves and pretty fair backfields, will test each other. The possibilities of this game are open to speculation. It may be a close, hard-fought game, in which the "breaks" will be forced or wide-open play might create a spectacular affair. The result has an important bearing on the Big Ten championship.

Southall Wins Again

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—F. W. Southall, one of Britain's cycling representatives in the Olympic Games at Los Angeles last summer, has won the "Best All-Rounder" Trophy for the fourth successive year. This prize is awarded annually to the competitor who produces the best average speed in three tests—over 50 and 100 miles and for a 12 hours' ride. Southall averaged 21.731 m. p. h., representing an improvement of .134 m. p. h. on his 1932 performance. Stanley Butler, another Olympic cyclist, finished in second position, with an average of 21.443 m. p. h., and Charles Holland, Manchester Cycling and Athletic Club, was placed third, 21.439 m. p. h. The Norwood Paragon C. C. won the team shield. Norwood's representatives (Southall, Butler, and F. L. Cleeve) had a team average of 21.332 m. p. h.

Burke Out For a While

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (AP)—The New York Americans' difficulties began almost as soon as their training season opened at Oshawa, Ont. Eddie Burke met with a mishap in the first practice session and will not be able to play until after the campaign begins. Manager Joe Simpson was counting on him to team up with Lloyd Klein and Red Conn, to form one of the Americans' forward lines. Meanwhile his place has been taken by the youngster, Harold Picketts.

Cricket Match Drawn

KARACHI, India, Oct. 20 (Canadian Press)—Like the first match of their tour, the second cricket match played by the touring Marylebone Cricket Club team against a Karachi eleven ended yesterday in a draw. The scores were: M. C. C., 362 for eight, declared (Walters, 101; Bakewell, 96; Valentine, 59). Karachi, 89 and 112 for four wickets (Verity, four for 15).

College Football Result

South Carolina 7, Clemson 0.

Furious Riding At Six-Day Bike Race

Boston Six-Day Bicycle Standing
Fourth Day

Teams	Miles	Laps	Pts.
Hill-Crossley	942	9	170
Croley-Grimm	942	9	95
Lands-Ritter	942	9	185
Spencer-Debaets	942	8	147
McNamara-Seufert	942	8	186
Servignini-Reboli	942	8	206
Devito-Manera	942	7	90
Keith-LaFenetre	942	7	94
Panatierre-DeFilipo	942	7	103
Dempsey-Miller	942	6	198
Winter-Walthour	942	4	127
Silver-Black	942	0	230

As the result of another day of furious riding, three teams are tied for first on miles and laps in the Boston six-day bicycle race being held at the Boston Garden. Norman Hill and Al Crossley continued to hold a place on the top in spite of the pressure. Beginning today, the riding will become more difficult, with the weak teams about ready to show themselves. Already one team, Keating and Sheehan, has dropped from the race, and before the conclusion tomorrow night more are likely to fade.

Last night saw the hardest riding to date, with laps being gained almost continually until checked by spills. First one team and then another would forge to the lead undisputed, and again, at one time quite early in the evening, as many as eight teams were tied for first on miles and laps. Hill and Crossley have established themselves as the favored team, although today may change the situation entirely.

Hockey Notes

REPORTS have it that Buffalo, International Hockey League champion last season, may not operate this season. Backers of the team had difficulty meeting expenses, including salaries, and the enthusiasm is not evident for this season. Frank Nighbor, successful manager and coach, is said to be none too willing to chance it again.

If the Boston Bruins get two more star hockey players without sacrificing much in player strength, they will be the team to beat in the National Hockey League for the coming season. Right now Manager Ross has a good-looking major-league team both offensively and defensively. Clapper and Barry are still holdouts, but their signatures are expected before long.

Some day New York Americans may have a real hockey team, but the belief at present is that Bill Dwyer, owner of the club, refuses to spend much money for hockey players until such time as his present contract with the Madison Square Garden expires. He is reported to be in such a position that even a championship team would not benefit much financially because of the rental arrangement. Youngsters are having a fine chance with this club, while players approaching stardom are sold.

Toronto Maple Leafs have 19 players on the roster at present, although many of the youngsters will be sent to Syracuse for more seasoning. Hec Kilrea, Ottawa left wing purchased by Conny Smythe, has reported 20 pounds heavier than last year and has signed his contract.

George Boucher, former Bruin Cub coach, is making a determined effort to supply Ottawa with a contending team this season. He has many new men trying out, but all, excepting one, have had a season or more of professional hockey. The only amateur working out is Jerry Shannon, brilliant left winger of Niagara Falls last season.

Erny Kenny and Ade Johnson are being tried out with the Chicago Black Hawks, and if they make good they will be purchased from the Edmonton Eskimos, managed by Duke Keats. Kenny had a brief trial with New York Rangers, and Ade is a brother of Ching of the Rangers. The younger Johnson has been in the American Hockey League for years previous to playing with Edmonton. Kenny is a defenseman and Johnson a center and wing.

Senators After Paul Runge

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (AP)—The Ottawa Senators are after Paul Runge, leading scorer of the Canadian-American Hockey League with the Philadelphia Arrows last year, but no deal has been made so far and Senator officials have refused to say what offers were made for him. Reports at Ottawa say they proffered two seasoned forwards to the Arrows. The reported trade of Allan Shields of Ottawa for Albert Leduc of the Canadiens appears definitely off. Frank Ahearn, Senator president, said he wouldn't trade Shields for Leduc or any other Canadien defenseman.

Aztecas Defeat All-Stars

MEXICO, D. F., Oct. 20 (AP)—After winning three games in a row, the invading American team of major and minor-league baseball players dropped a 3-to-2 decision to the Aztecas yesterday. The winning run was scored when Walter Beck, Brooklyn Dodger pitcher, threw wild to third base in the eighth inning. The score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Aztecas	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	x	3	7	1
All-Stars	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	1

Irish Golfers Beat Scottish

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALMAHOY, Scot.—The annual team match between the golf professionals of Scotland and Ireland resulted here this year in a narrow victory for the Irish. Each side won five of the 10 singles played, and the foresomes went to Ireland by 2 matches to 1, with two halved.

American Window Glass Loss

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 20—American Window Glass Company reports for the year ended Aug. 25 net loss of $443,894 after depreciation, etc., compared with a net loss of $761,104 in the preceding fiscal year.

Coach Hardage Has to Depend On Sophomores

University of Oklahoma Eleven Expected to Improve During Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORMAN, Okla., Oct. 20—Followers of the University of Oklahoma football team are looking forward to a fairly successful year, with the fortunes of the team improving as the season advances. Despite the fact that Coach Lewis W. Hardage is lacking in veteran material and is depending largely upon sophomores who are excellent prospects, but need considerable seasoning, Oklahoma pleased its followers by holding Vanderbilt to a scoreless tie and the next week-end defeating University of Texas, 9 to 0.

Only five of the eight O men returning from last year's club were in the starting lineup against Vanderbilt. R. L. Dunlap '34, all-Big Six Conference quarterback; W. N. Pausze '34, halfback; E. A. Bashara '34, all-Big Six Conference guard; James Stacy '35, blocking guard, and H. E. Fleetwood '34, center, were the quintet which started against the Commodores.

Three more O men, C. L. Whittington '34 and O. J. Corey '34, guards, and Arthur Pausze '35, are sure to see plenty of service.

The six sophomores who are running with the first string are: J. A. Harris and J. O. Coker, ends; T. H. Cason and C. R. Gentry, tackles; and O. T. Long, halfback; and B. H Poynor, fullback.

"We'll be green and inexperienced: but we'll be in there trying," says Coach Hardage, who is serving his second season as head coach. He enjoyed such success with the modified-punt formation last year with Quarterback Dunlap as his triple threat, that he is building his plays around that formation and around Dunlap again this season. Dunlap is a strong runner either from scrimmage or in the open, passes well and is the finest quick-kicker ever developed at Oklahoma.

Other leading candidates on the 1933 squad aside from those listed above are:

Ends—J. L. Miskovsky '36, W. E. Lecrone '36, B. A. Miller '36, K. T. Little '36.

Tackles—G. L. Parrish '36, J. W. Wheeler '36, J. C. Monnett '36, H. A. Aggers '36, A. P. Coats '36.

Guards—W. W. Beck '36, C. L. Chiles '36, T. H. Walters '36, P. M. McQueen '36.

Centers—R. H. Bass '36, M. R. McDonald '36.

Backs—R. R. Francis '36, D. O. Haynes '36, L. L. Robison '36, J. L. Shapiro '36, W. T. Allen '36, F. G. Fuqua '36, M. J. Robertson, D. O. Steinbock '36 and T. C. Fleming '36.

Over the Net

ALL but five players in the United States ranking list of 31 competed in this year's championship at Forest Hills, L. I. Those in the list who did not appear on the courts were David N. Jones (No. 10), Wilbur F. (Junior) Coen (19), Albert R. Lewis (21), Jake H. Hess (22), and Frederic (Fritz) Mercur (25).

At least six tournaments are listed for the month of December. There are five junior events, one of which will be for a United States championship. The list follows: Dec. 1-2—Fullerton (Calif.) Union H. S., boys' and girls' invitation; 12—Penn A. C., Philadelphia, middle states indoor junior and boys' championships; 21—Los Angeles T. C. invitation round-robin junior and girls' tournament; 26—Longwood covered courts, Newton, Mass., United States girls' indoor championships; 26-31—Pacific Coast T. C., Palms, southern California mid-winter championships, for seniors and juniors.

The 1934 preliminary Davis Cup season in Europe ended this year with four nations, Austria, Germany, Italy, and Switzerland, advancing. These four, with Czechoslovakia and France, make up the 1934 eligibles in the European zone. Any non-European nation which chooses to challenge in this zone may be added to the list.

Appreciation For T. W. Green

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—T. W. Green, winner of the 50,000-meter Olympic walk at Los Angeles last year, was recently the recipient of a gold watch, presented by the English Road Walking Association as a mark of appreciation for his valuable service to the sport which has made him famous. He received the gift from F. S. Packer, the retiring president of the R. W. A., at the recent annual general meeting of the association here. Green, who is now 39 years old, did not take up walking with any seriousness until after he was 30. During the last few years he has won all the distance races in which he has competed. This season he won the classic London-to-Brighton walk, as well as Nottingham to Birmingham; Manchester to Blackpool; Norwich to Ipswich; Hastings to Brighton, and round-Birmingham. He returned record times for all these races, excepting the first-named.

Otter S. C. Wins Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Otter Swimming Club team, of London, put up a record time of 13m. 50 2-5s whilst winning the English Swimming Association's national club team championship final here recently. Racing over a distance of 1200 yards, the Otters (G. B. Jones, D. H. Hearn, H. M. Wagstaffe, A. Dearman, F. G. M. Milton, and H. M. Bourne) defeated the Oldham Police S. C. by 9 2-5s. Oldham was successful in 1929, 1930, 1931 and 1932, but the Otters have never won the championship before. At the same gala, Plaistow United defeated Broomfield Park by 4 goals to 0 in the final match of the Southern Counties water polo championship.

The Plaistow team recorded another victory when it defeated Otter by 7 goals to 0, in the deciding match for the championship of the London Water Polo League.

Goldsworthy To London

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (AP)—Leroy "Goldy" Goldsworthy, who was considered a great prospect when the New York Rangers signed him up a few years ago is going back to the International League from Detroit in a trade which sends him and Frank "Deacon" Waite of the Olympics to the London International League club for Gene Carrigan. But "Goldy" has an ace in the hole. Last summer he was the star southpaw pitcher of the Winnipeg Northern League baseball club and it is reported he may get a major-league trial in that sport.

Leivers Retains Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRADFORD, Eng.—R. H. Leivers of the Longton Amateur Swimming Club, retained his 500 yards title in the English National championship race here recently. His time was 6m. 2 4-5s. Norman Wainwright, Hanley Swimming Club, was second in 6m. 10s, and H. Hebblewhite, Swindon S. C. took third place in 7m. Earlier this season Wainwright won both the mile and half-mile national championships.

Carolina W. C. T. U. Elects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Mrs. W. B. Lindsay of Charlotte, was elected president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of North Carolina, at its annual meeting held in Spencer, and the chief guest speaker was Mr. Cale K. Burgess of Raleigh, campaign manager for the United Dry Forces, who predicted a victory against repeal Nov. 7. He declared that economic unrest brought about much of the repeal sentiment that exists.

Seven Records Are Announced By the N. C. A. A.

Two Intercollegiate S. A. and Four Scholastic Swimming Marks Go

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 20—Seven National Collegiate Athletic Association, two Intercollegiate Swimming Association and four national scholastic swimming records were broken during the 1932-33 season, according to the announcement made yesterday by Philip S. Harburger, chairman of the N. C. A. A. and I. S. A committees on swimming records.

Walter Spence '34 of Rutgers was the outstanding record breaker. He lowered the N. C. A. A. time for the 100-yard freestyle event to 51.6s., wiping out the time set by George H. Kojac, former Rutgers star, at 52.4s. Johnny Weissmuller's world mark stands at 51s.

The schoolboy star of the year was Charles Heyward of Huntington School, Boston. He clipped the national scholastic standard for the 100-yard breaststroke swim to 1m. 7.7s. Leonard Spence of the New York Athletic Club holds the world mark of 1m. 6.4s.

Team achievements were scored by University of Michigan's 300-yard medley relay team which set a time of 3m. 3.4s. in a 60-root pool, and Northwestern's 300-yard medley swimmers, who made the distance in 3m. 5.4s. in a 75-foot pool.

The records accepted follow:

N. C. A. A. Records
Pools 75 Feet and Over

100-Yard Freestyle, 51.6s.—Walter Spence, Rutgers University, at New Brunswick, N. J., Jan. 11.

200-Yard Breaststroke, 2m. 29s.—Donald R. Horn, Northwestern University, at Ann Arbor, Mich., March 3.

300-Yard Medley Relay, 3m.5.4s.—Northwestern University (Bernard J. Hahn, Donald R. Horn, Arthur R. Highland), at New Haven, Conn., March 25.

Pools Under 75 Feet, Not Less 60 Feet

440-Yard Freestyle, 4m. 51.2s—Ted M. Wiget, Stanford University, at Palo Alto, Calif., April 15.

200-Yard Breaststroke, 2m. 30.2s—Donald R. Horn, Northwestern University, at Chicago, March 18.

300-Yard Medley, 3m. 45.7s.—Robert J. Clark, Stanford University, at Palo Alto, Calif., April 15.

300-Yard Medley Relay, 3m. 4.4s.—Michigan University (John A. Schmieler, Louis Lemak, Robert J. Renner), at Chicago, March 18.

Intercollegiate S. A. Records
Pools 75 Feet and Over

100-Yard Freestyle, 51.6s—Walter Spence, Rutgers University, at New Brunswick, N. J., Jan. 11.

200-Yard Breaststroke, 2m. 31s.—Walter Savell, Yale University, at New Haven, Conn., Jan. 23.

National Scholastic Records
Pools 75 Feet and Over

100-Yard Free Style, 54.2s—Baker Bryant, Bexley H. S., Columbus, Ohio, at Bethlehem, Pa., March 18.

220-Yard Free Style, 2m 18.2s—John Macionis, Central H. S., Philadelphia, at New Brunswick, N. J., March 4.

100-Yard Breaststroke—1m. 07.7s.—Charles Hayward, Huntington School, Boston, at Phillips Exeter Academy, Feb. 15.

Pools Under 75 Feet, Not Less 60 Feet

220-Yard Free Style—2m 18.2s—John Macionis, Central H. S., Philadelphia, at Philadelphia, Jan. 13.

Shoe Workers Join Fight on A. F. of L. With 'One Big Union'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BROCKTON, Mass., Oct. 20—Indications that the Brotherhood of Shoe and Allied Craftsmen; newly formed shoe workers union, would throw its support behind a new national organization of amalgamated independent unions, were seen here today, as the results of yesterday's meeting with union leaders from Lynn, Salem and New York were discussed with the workers.

There are more than 225,000 shoe workers in the United States belonging to 300 different unions formed when workers broke away from the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, a branch of the American Federation of Labor. Under the proposed "one big union" Brockton will throw the weight of its 9000 members of the Brotherhood into the ring with more than 65,000 members of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union, National Shoe Workers' Association and the Salem Shoe Workers' Union.

Invitations to the other organizations throughout the country to join were sent out this morning by Mrs. Rose Gautreau, secretary of the provisional joint committee.

Of the 225,000 estimated shoe workers in the country, less than 10,000 are believed to be still loyal, paid-up members of the A. F. of L. Union. A smashing vote of unpopularity for this union was administered yesterday when the Keith Company employees voted 736 for the Brotherhood, 115 for open shop and eight for the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union. Only 22 votes were discarded or unrecorded.

The W. L. Douglas Company is still refusing to recognize the Brotherhood but is expected to be forced to follow the lead of other shoe companies in the near future. About 350 workers out of 1300 are back at their benches in the plant, but no shoes are being finished.

Buell Coming Back As Tutor at Harvard

Dr. Raymond L. Buell, former assistant professor of government at Harvard University, will return for the remainder of the present half year as lecturer and tutor of government, it was announced today at University Hall.

Since 1926 he has been in New York as director of research for the Foreign Policy Association, and at present is on leave of absence in order to complete a book on "The Caribbean Policy of the United States." He is the author of several books, among the best known of which are "The Native Problem in Africa," and "Europe in the Last Decade."

Curator of Paintings Resigns

Resignation of Mr. Philip Hendy, curator of the department of paintings in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, was accepted yesterday by the trustees of the museum. The resignation was sent from London. Mr. Hendy came to Boston in 1927 to prepare a catalogue of paintings for the Gardner Museum. In 1930 he became curator of paintings at the Museum of Fine Arts.

Civilization's March Halted by Obstacles, Lowell Speaker Says

If the difficulties a civilization has to overcome are too great, it will be immobilized, according to Prof. Arnold J. Toynbee of the University of London, who lectured at the Lowell Institute last night on "The Arrested Civilizations." He considers a challenge as stimulating to a growing civilization unless that challenge is so difficult an ordeal that a people's entire energies are required to meet it. In such a case, civilization ceases its forward march and is arrested at the point of meeting such challenge.

The Eskimos and Nomads, he said, are two peoples whose growth in civilization was completely stopped by the tremendous challenge made by their environment. Gaining a subsistence in the arctic or desert regions is so difficult that, although these peoples have conquered their environment, they are stopped by it. In obtaining food, clothing and shelter they show remarkable ability and adaptability, but they have no time for other activities.

The Ottoman Turks and Spartans, Professor Toynbee added, had similarly arrested civilizations but their challenge was from other peoples rather than from environment. Both these races conquered peoples far more numerous than themselves and then had to devote their entire energies to keeping their subjects conquered.

All these arrested societies, the speaker concluded, show almost superhuman development in some ways but are lamentably lacking in others. Their adjustment to their conditions of life is so rigid that they are static. The Eskimos are an instance of a people that literally have no history.

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Daily Features

The Children's Corner

Teddy Bears Three

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE'RE so excited we can hardly stand still for even one minute! Shirley came home yesterday and told us that we are going to Chicago with her—Snicky, Sunny Bubbles, Kim, Skip and little Fuzzy Pants, one of our friends. We shall see the fair, play on the Enchanted Isle, swim in the lagoons, ride on the Sky Ride, and have a glorious time! The only things we need are new tooth brushes!

Because it will be very hot there we'll have to leave our fur coats home, and without our fur coats nobody can see us. But we'll be there just the same.

Shirley has to take ever so many clothes for herself, so we have started to help her get ready. We went into the closet and pulled all her clothes from their hangers. She put them in different piles on the Led—those that must stay at home, those that are to go, and those that will go when they have been cleaned and mended.

Then Shirley scooped up the things for the laundry and dashed for the laundry chute—with all of us after her. She opened the door to the chute and we tried to peer over the edge, to see what we could see. Snicky got there first, then Fuzzy and Sunny, and fat Kim waddled along behind.

Before Shirley could throw down the laundry, Kim reached the edge and, in his effort to see, pushed against us. Snicky lost his balance and tumbled into the darkness. Fuzzy and Sunny grabbed at him, missed—and went tumbling after. And Kim got so excited that he jumped right into the chute too! Well, we went down and down, and it grew darker and darker. We thought we must be going clear through to China! At last we landed in a heap of soft things and just lay there, panting, with our legs twisted around each other. It was pretty hard on Snicky because we all landed on top of him!

We tried to get untangled and climb back, but the clothes and things were so soft that we just fell back into them. Then the little door on the side opened and there stood Shirley laughing and trying to talk to us at the same time. "See what happens to you when you don't tend to your own affairs!" she cried. Then she picked us up, patted us, and carried us back upstairs.

We thought that it was really fun and wanted to do it again, but Shirley said that we should have to stay there in the dark a long time if we jumped down the chute again. She was too busy to spend the day beside the door to the chute in the garage.

So we hunted up Skip and found him looking at a lot of pictures

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
"At Last We Landed in a Heap of Soft Things, and Just Lay There, Panting."

about Snubs. We think Snubs is pretty cute, and Skip read all the pictures to us, so we had a good time anyway.

[To Be Continued Next Tuesday]

What They Say

Federal Aid

"The city of the future must look to the Federal Government to help solve its financial problems; it no longer can expect to raise sufficient funds through local taxation to maintain and pay for its essential services."—*Dr. Simeon Leland, Illinois State Tax Commission.*

Hm-m!

"It is the absolute right of the state to supervise the formation of public opinion and see that it does not pursue paths leading away from the common weal." — *Dr. Joseph Goebbels, German Minister of Propaganda.*

National Credit

"Industry cannot be restored, people cannot be put back to work, banks cannot be kept open, human suffering cannot be cared for, if the Government itself is bankrupt."—*President Roosevelt.*

A Sound Dollar

"When the worker earns a dollar he wants to be sure that it is a real dollar, and that it does not represent to him a reduction in buying power."—*William Green, president, American Federation of Labor.*

Law

"When churches are full, jails are empty."—*Royal S. Copeland.*

Odds and Ends

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Jap Movies

Japan produced 750 feature-length moving pictures last year.

Raspberries

Raspberries are an American product, and have not been extensively cultivated in any other part of the world.

Expensive H 2 O

Tomatoes are 94.3 per cent water.

Job Started It

"The skin of my teeth" is not a new slang phrase by any means. It appears in Job 19:20.

Postal Efficiency

Only 1 in every 300,000 letters is lost in the United States mails.

Counties

There are 3072 counties in the United States. San Bernardino County in California is the largest.

Brevities

Humorist: A revolving house has been built in Germany. It must be embarrassing for a dignified caller who has just rung the front-door bell suddenly to find himself at the tradesmen's entrance.

Punch: We understand that the American singers in London who nightly declare that they wanna go back to Alabama are not even ringing up the old folk at five pounds a minute.

Pittsburgh Courier: Smedley Butler says those who wear uniforms are superior to ordinary people. This seems especially true of doormen.

Riddle Answers

1. The back of his head.
2. When they are pitched.
3. If it ever became bad.
4. Rainbow.
5. Spring, for there's a ring in it.
6. One is rung and the other has rungs.
7. Plenty of room.
8. Tomorrow.
9. A Friday (a fried A).
10. Because when one enters he sees the kitchen sink.

Hymnal Notes

No. 70

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THIS is a long-familiar hymn tune in the United States, and so its origin is learned with the more surprise; for its composer was the father of the Duke of Wellington. As plain Garret Wellesley (1735-1781), the first Earl of Mornington was also the first professor of music at Dublin University. Born at Dangan, Ireland, he was largely self-taught in music, and when he applied for lessons he was told that he knew as much as the teachers. He wrote mainly for the voice, and his glees and madrigals were collected by Henry R. Bishop.

This tune was composed for a chant and was so used in the Dublin cathedrals throughout the last century. But in 1805 it had been shaped into a hymn tune for Miller's "David's Harp," 1805, where Lowell Mason (Note 2) found it and added it to his Handel and Haydn collection, at Boston. The plain, clear words here, that sing of light, were written for the Hymnal by a Christian Scientist.

No. 67

CHARLOTTE ELLIOTT (1789-1871), the poet here, spent her early years in Clapham, Eng., then went to live in Brighton. Her acquaintance with the French poet and evangelist, César Malan, of Geneva (Note 186), had, it is said, a strong influence on her writing. This hymn begins, "Christian, seek not yet repose," and comes from her "Morning and Evening Hymns for a Week."

The composer, Friedrich Filitz (1804-1876), was a collector of sixteenth and seventeenth century chorales. Born in Thuringia, he lived long in Munich. This tune is from his "Four-part Chorale Book," 1845.

Geographical Cross-Word Puzzle No. 33

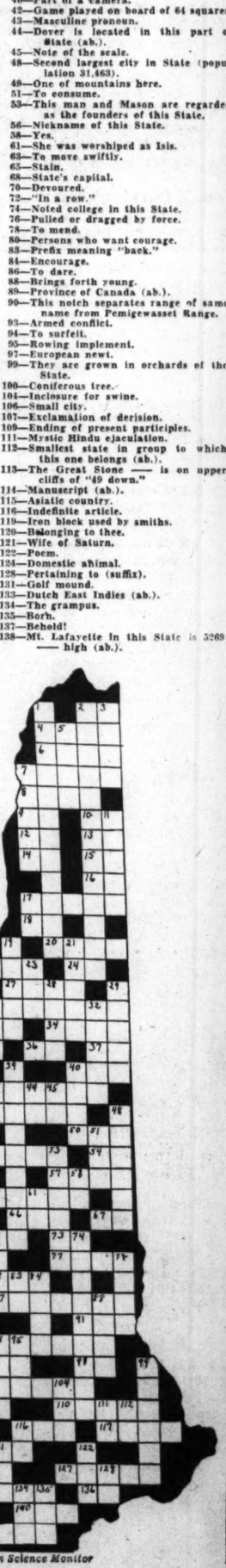
The Solution Appears Elsewhere in Today's Paper

Across

2—Pronoun.
4—Lady of King Arthur's Court.
6—Rod.
7—Bright.
8—John Parker ——, anti-slavery leader, was born in Rochester in this State.
9—Exist.
10—Addition to a letter (ab.).
12—Pages (ab.).
13—Exclamation of inquiry.
14—Plural ending.
15—Thus.
16—Diphthong.
17—Less.
18—Comparative suffix.
20—Pieces out.
22—Part of a circle.
24—Group of states to which this one belongs (ab.).
25—Musical note.
27—Villain in "Othello."
30—City in this State where Russia and Japan signed their peace treaty.
33—Inactive.
34—Pocket-case for small articles.
35—Remain.
36—Opening.
37—Division of the Bible (ab.).
38—Beyond (prefix).
40—Shelter.
41—Largest city in State, with population of 76,834.
46—Neuter pronoun.
47—In this.
48—To babble.
50—Ocean.
52—Sweep of a body.
54—While.
55—Mongolians.
57—Solemn promise.
59—A brother.
60—A kind of products for which this State is noted.
62—Tune.
64—Military designation for "officer of the day."
66—This type of railroad climbs the highest mountain in this State.
67—Sun god.
69—A bone of the forearm.
71—Wild ox of central Asia.
73—Ending denoting past tense.
76—Not the one or the other.
77—Used in making glass.
79—A southeastern state (ab.).
81—Afternoon reception.
82—Anglo-Saxon money of account.
85—Grafton is one in this State (ab.).
86—From (prefix).
87—Noted statesman and orator who was a native of this State.
89—Small town in this State where Mary Baker Eddy was born.
90—Nourished.
91—Human being.
92—Noted notch in the mountains of this State.
94—Kind of goods manufactured in this State.
96—Low cart.
97—Guido's highest note.
98—This State ranks forty-second in population and forty-third in area among those of —— (ab.).
101—Debtor (ab.).
102—Within.
103—White Mountains National —— in this State has 435,000 acres.
105—Possessive pronoun.
108—Berlin is one, and is fourth largest in State.
110—A hamlet.
113—Away from.
114—He named this State after his home in Britain.
116—Some.
117—One of dairy products of the State.
118—Highest mountain peak here (6293 feet).
123—River on western boundary of State (ab.).
125—Sloth.
126—Standard for estimating power (ab.).
127—Mountain in this State.
129—Prefix signifying "out."
130—State bounding this one on west (ab.).
132—Name of another mountain in this State.
136—Elevated (ab.).
137—Willingly.
139—Half an em.
140—Ministerial title of John Wheelwright, who founded Exeter in 1638 (ab.).
141—State flower.
142—A man who went from this State to become the fourteenth President of the United States.

Down

1—State represented in this puzzle.
2—Largest lake of the State, called by the Indians "The Smile of the Great Spirit."
3—A native of this State who founded the newspaper.
5—Claw.
7—Form.
11—Part of one's wearing apparel manufactured here.
17—State bounding this one on the east (ab.).
19—Grain ground, or for grinding.
21—Powerful whip.
23—Projection on a wheel.
25—An assortment of type of one size and style.
26—That of this State is given as 9341 square miles.
28—Departs.
29—Mountain range found in this State.
30—State's first settlement was made at mouth of this river.
31—Attempt.
32—One who tunes musical instruments.
38—Muhammadan chief.
39—Principal river of the State.
40—Part of a camera.
42—Game played on board of 64 squares.
43—Masculine pronoun.
44—Dover is located in this part of State (ab.).
45—Note of the scale.
48—Second largest city in State (population 31,463).
49—One of mountains here.
51—To consume.
53—This man and Mason are regarded as the founders of this State.
56—Nickname of this State.
58—Yes.
61—She was worshiped as Isis.
63—To move swiftly.
65—Stain.
68—State's capital.
70—Devoured.
72—"In a row."
74—Noted college in this State.
76—Pulled or dragged by force.
78—To mend.
80—Persons who want courage.
83—Prefix meaning "back."
84—Encourage.
86—To dare.
88—Brings forth young.
89—Province of Canada (ab.).
90—This notch separates range of same name from Pemigewasset Range.
93—Armed conflict.
94—To surfeit.
95—Rowing implement.
97—European newt.
99—They are grown in orchards of the State.
100—Coniferous tree.
104—Inclosure for swine.
106—Small city.
107—Exclamation of derision.
109—Ending of present participles.
111—Mystic Hindu ejaculation.
112—Smallest state in group to which this one belongs (ab.).
113—The Great Stone —— is on upper cliffs of "49 down."
114—Manuscript (ab.).
115—Asiatic country.
116—Indefinite article.
119—Iron block used by smiths.
120—Belonging to thee.
121—Wife of Saturn.
122—Poem.
124—Domestic animal.
128—Pertaining to (suffix).
131—Golf mound.
133—Dutch East Indies (ab.).
134—The grampus.
135—Born.
137—Behold!
138—Mt. Lafayette in this State is 3269 —— high (ab.).



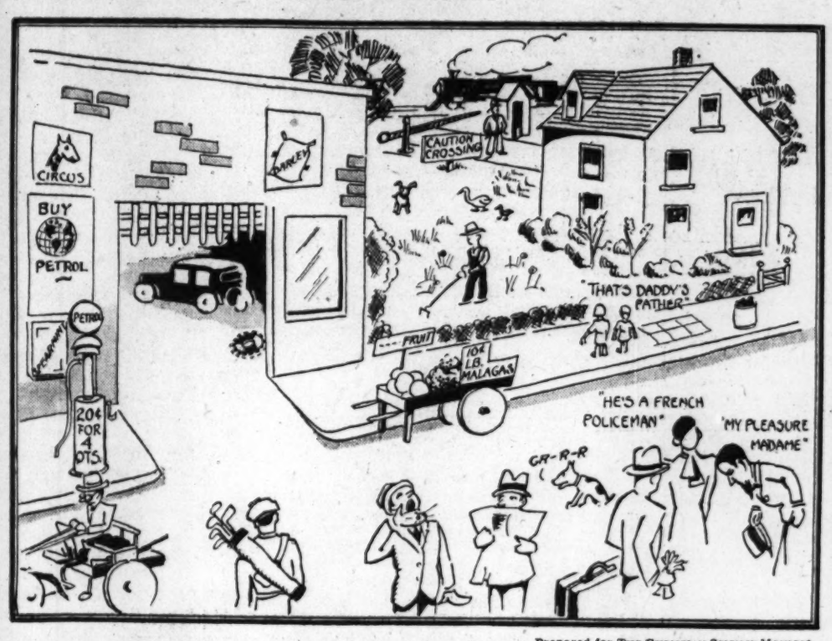
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

WE OUGHT not to look back unless it is to derive useful lessons from past errors and for the purpose of profiting by dear-bought experience.—WASHINGTON.

Letter Puzzle 'G'



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

It Is Suggested That Readers Use This Type of Puzzle as a Family Game, the Winner Being the One Who Identifies the Largest Number of Things Beginning With the Letter "G." The Puzzler Who Finds More Than 30 Is Undoubtedly Alert. The Names of Winners Are No Longer Being Published, So Readers Need Not Send Them In.

Letter Puzzle Names

THE response to the Letter Puzzles has so far exceeded expectations that publication of the ever-increasing list of successful solvers is no longer practicable — the columns of names would crowd out other features.

The puzzles, of course, will be continued.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Humorist

Teaching

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Muncie, Ind.

A YOUNG woman was appointed to teach in a rural school which had been taught only by men teachers, and the report was that even men found the achievement of discipline nearly impossible. The young teacher, however, was confident that she could master even this difficult situation.

After studying the matter carefully, she discovered that George, the oldest boy in the school, was the leader of the mischief-making forces. Neither punishment nor kind words had proved of any avail, but the teacher was not discouraged. If she could only find something to interest the boy, she felt that she could solve the problem for him as well as for the school.

One day a commotion in the school yard during a recess period called the teacher to the scene. George was in a fight. This was nothing unusual, but the cause of the fight seemed a little out of the ordinary. George was revenging a cruelty to a bird.

This was the teacher's opportunity, and gratefully she made the best of it. George was found to be interested in wild life; and every means at the teacher's command was used to stimulate and satisfy that interest. Books about birds, animals, and insects were obtained; and long hikes for observation were planned. In a short time the problem of discipline was solved; but far more important was the lasting incentive George had gained to continue his school work.

The teacher saw George well started on his high school course and then lost track of him.

A few years ago, in a school in this city, the principal announced one day that Mr. H., who was employed by the Conservation Department of the State of Indiana, would talk to the children about birds and other wild life, using slides for illustration.

One can easily imagine the surprise and joy of the teacher when she saw that the speaker was George, the bad boy. So delighted was George to see his old friend and teacher that he publicly told the story of how an interested teacher had discovered his strong point, and, by enlarging upon it, had entirely changed the course of his experience.

In Lighter Vein

A Free Wheel

Young Jimmie was pushing his baby sister's perambulator down the street. "Hey, Jimmie," cried another urchin from across the street, "do you get paid for that?"

"Naw," replied Jimmie, disgustedly; "this is a free wheeling job."—*Zion's Herald.*

Room for Improvement

"Are you sure," wrote the parent to the headmaster, "that my boy will acquire good manners while he's with you?"

"Madam," was the reply, "your son has every chance with us. At present he has no manners at all—only customs."—*Sydney Post-Record.*

The Opportune Moment

Husband (tripping over loose carpet): "I shall lose my temper with this carpet in a minute!"

Wife: "That's right, dear, do. Then take a stick and give it a jolly good hiding out on the lawn."—*Moncton Transcript.*

Aha!

"Any empty soda or ginger ale bottles to sell, lady?" inquired the man at the back door.

"Do I look as if I drank that stuff?" asked the housewife.

"Well, then," continued the man with embarrassment, "any vinegar bottles?"

Lack of Knowledge

Tommy came home from school the other day and said: "Mother, we've got a poor teacher. Why, she doesn't even know a horse."

"Oh!" said mother. "What makes you think that, Tommy?"

"Well, I did a drawing of a horse, and she asked me what it was."—*Ashington Collieries Magazine.*

Vocations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Personally Conducted Tour

Being familiar with the comforts of a personally conducted European trip, several friends asked me to conduct a New England tour along the lines of the one they had enjoyed in Europe. A Boston hotel gave me reduced rates for the party, and I figured all expenses, including tips and taxis; and the girls gave me their full shares before we started. From that time until we returned to Pennsylvania, I paid all the bills. We had headquarters in Boston, taking side trips to Plymouth, Concord, Lexington, the North Shore, etc. I earned more than enough to pay my expenses, and the party enjoyed a carefree trip.

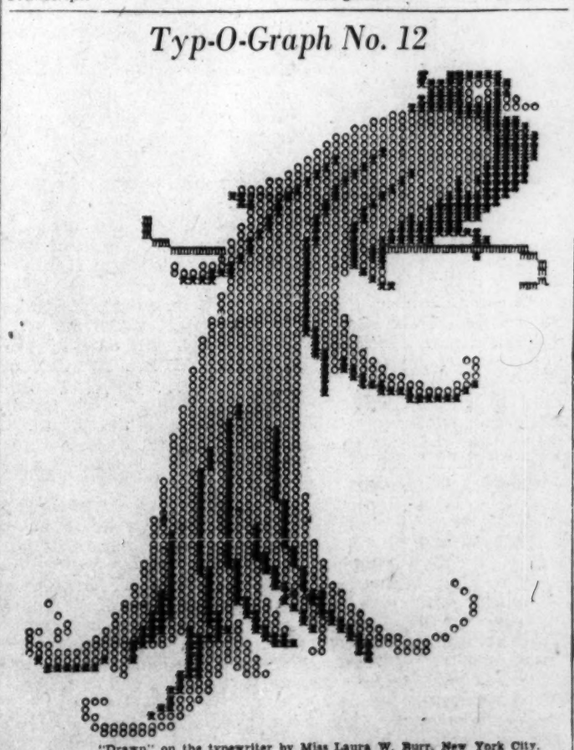
Miss Anne M.

Closet Bags

Closet bags of various shapes and sizes are a great convenience. A woman who wished to earn some extra money made attractive bags crom cretonne and flowered sateen. The bags were useful and found a ready sale for personal use as well as for gifts.

E. H. H.

Typ-O-Graph No. 12



"Drawn" on the typewriter by Miss Laura W. Burt, New York City, for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Who would have believed that there could be such charm in the typewriter letters "m," "o," and "x"—plus an occasional asterisk? Today's typewriter drawing is one of the most artistic we have received.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"Tu" as "choo" (Mrs. P. M. K.)—The correspondent writes:

In formal reading, should one give the *ch* sound to the *t* in creature, and in similar words?

The sound of *choo* is commonly and colloquially given to *tu*, especially in rapid conversation; but in formal public reading, the effort to avoid this palatalization is worth while. A little practice with *tyou* should serve to make the *tu* sound natural and inconspicuous.

Ruy Blas (Miss V. C.)—The drama by Victor Hugo is called *Rwee Blahs'* (*ee* as in *feet*, *a* two-dot as in *arm*).

Maugham (Miss V. C.)—The English author and playwright pronounces his name *Mau'-am* (*au* as in *haul*, *a* as in *account*).

Plural of "genius" (R. B.)—Men of genius are known as "geniuses"; imaginary spirits are sometimes called "genii" (*jee'-nih-i*).

Pease (R. B.)—This plural form of "pea" used to be used in referring to the whole pea species collectively; but "peas" is now commonly used for this purpose, as well as to denote a limited number.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Riddles

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

1. What is it that everyone has and yet cannot see it with his own eyes?
2. When are a baseball and a tent alike?
3. When would it be advisable to lose one's temper?
4. What kind of bow is never tied?
5. Which of the seasons is like a wedding?
6. What is the difference between a bell and a ladder?
7. What can one always find in an empty house?
8. What is always coming but never arrives?
9. If you were to cook the alphabet, what day of the week would be the best to begin?
10. Why is the kitchen the most dangerous part of the house?

(The answers will be found elsewhere on this page.)

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UNUSUALLY GOOD FOOD
Luncheon 50c Dinner 85c
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A Forceful Melodrama. First Time in Boston. 40 Weeks in New York. Mat. 25-35-50. Eve. 25-50-75 Plus Tax Change of Play Weekly.

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Adapted in rhyme by
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Music by EDMOND W. RICKETT
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'WAY and 40th ST.
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2:30

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, General News Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Arms Equality—and After

DAILY it becomes clearer that if the nations are wise, the crisis which has arisen over disarmament may prove to be an opportunity for a fresh start and a real solution of the disarmament problem.

Whatever we may think of the merits or demerits of the National Socialist régime in Germany, it is quite clear that its leaders are resolved that the era of inequality in armaments must be brought to an end. Also it is certainly true that the inequality imposed by Germany's former enemies has been one of the factors which enabled the National Socialist Government to create a totalitarian state and suppress all political opposition to itself.

No peace can be lasting which does not rest on equality and justice. It is now obvious that there can be no appeasement and no disarmament agreement in Europe which doesn't put an end to the situation in which France and her allies have been able for no less than fifteen years to stand armed to the teeth around a disarmed Germany. To try to perpetuate that situation under whatever guise can only drive Germany to hidden rearmament, to intensified international suspicion, to counter preparations and another war.

The sooner equality is established not only in theory—as it was in the five-power declaration of last winter—but in practice, the sooner will it be possible to create an international organization for determining and publishing the facts about all armaments. And the sooner will one of the indispensable bases for European peace be established.

But that is only half the story. All experience shows that equality alone is not enough. By itself it inevitably leads to competition in armaments, to alliances, and so to war. There can be no basis for lasting peace in the world until international anarchy is replaced by the reign of law among the nations. In the old days of America's wild and woolly West it was not enough that all men should go about equally armed; peace appeared only with the reign of law.

Attempts to lay a foundation for the reign of law among the nations in the Covenant of the League of Nations and the Kellogg pact have so far failed to achieve their intended purpose. But to return to unrestricted anarchy is no remedy. It can only intensify the disease. For it is obvious that at bottom both our economic and our armament troubles are due to international anarchy. The World War—to which most of our maladjustments can be traced—was itself the outcome of anarchy. Nothing but the ending of anarchy can bring adjustment between world supply and world demand and stable prosperity. Nothing but the ending of anarchy can give security against aggression, the fulfillment of disarmament treaties and lasting peace.

Every day people are being driven forward by the pressure both of fact and reason to recognize that they can solve their problems only by establishing that unity of men and nations which long ago St. Paul said was the truth about the Kingdom of God upon earth. If this crisis brings that recognition a little nearer, if it forces us to make a beginning with a new and better League, it will be a blessing in disguise.

Women Will Not Forget

INAUGURATION of a buy now campaign as part of the effort for economic recovery in the United States offers a peculiar opportunity to women. The percentage of women buyers, particularly of retailed commodities, is large. Some authorities rate it as high as 86 per cent. Women's patriotism in peace-time efforts, as in war-time sacrifices, may be counted upon. And women, in particular, owe a debt to the National Recovery Act. Through the adoption of President Roosevelt's temporary blanket minimum wage and maximum work agreement, child labor has been abolished throughout the United States. If women need any reminder that the NRA buy now campaign should have their wise support, the remembrance of this great boon to children will be enough.

No words can fully express what this one accomplishment means to human lives and social betterment. Of it, President Roosevelt said, "The moment the Recovery Act was passed, this monstrous thing [child labor] which neither opinion nor law could reach through years of effort went out in a flash. As a British editorial put it, we did more under our code in one day than they in England had been able to do under the law in eighty-five years of effort."

The record of child labor is a ghastly one, the details of which are little known except to readers of official documents. Since the beginning of factories, children have been sacrificed to the greed of men. When, in Great Britain, in the early years of the nineteenth century the industrial system sprang up suddenly, there were no regulations nor factory inspectors. Mechanical work made it possible for children to be employed at cheaper rates than their parents. For a very long time children of five and six were employed twelve, fourteen and even sixteen hours a day in stifling mills.

Some years ago Elizabeth Beardsley Butler, in "Sharpsburg: A Waste of Childhood," set forth appalling facts concerning the employment of children by the glassmakers of Pittsburgh. No one who read that book will soon forget the tragedy and hopelessness of such children.

During the first years of the International Labor Organization its searchlight of publicity was turned on the Persian carpet industry. It showed that in the Province of Kerman there were children who had to work at the looms from the time they were five years of age. They sat cross-legged on narrow benches from sunrise till sunset. By means of the friendly representations of the International Labor Office the Persian Government took steps to correct that state of affairs.

Children in an American city, rigid with weariness from holding molds for molten glass during long hours at night. Children in an Asiatic province, in cramped posture, from dawn to dusk before great looms. These are but two of the many tragedies which have impelled men and women throughout the world to strive, no matter against what odds, that little children should not labor.

To these men and women the example of the abandonment of child labor under an emergency campaign is an earnest of what may be done for industry throughout the world. If the National Recovery Administration accomplishes nothing more than this, it will have the gratitude of women everywhere.

Why?

THE Boston Herald this week published the following interesting item of news:

Must Not Sell Beer While Polls Are Open

A warning to restaurants in Massachusetts cities holding municipal primary elections today not to sell beer or wine during the hours the polls are open was issued last night by the state alcoholic beverages control commission. Retail stores are forbidden to sell bottled beers and wines during the day.

Why should the state alcoholic beverages control commission prohibit the selling of beer and wine during the municipal elections?

Why?

Two Bird Lovers

A REPRODUCTION of a bit of the New Forest depicting its bird life has been presented to the American Museum of Natural History in New York. It is the gift of Mrs. Caril Tucker, a member of the board of the National Association of Audubon Societies. The association's one-hundredth anniversary was the appropriate occasion for the donor's happy inspiration. Incidentally, the group, which includes some sixty species of birds in a sylvan setting fifteen feet wide and thirteen feet deep forms a pleasant link in Anglo-American unity; the section of English woodland chosen for reproduction lies in an area through which Viscount Grey of Fallodon and President Theodore Roosevelt walked more than twenty years ago to listen to the songs of English birds. The story of their meeting is an interesting one.

All the world knows Lord Grey was ornithologist as well as statesman; fewer know that the American statesman not only loved birds but had a remarkable and accurate acquaintance with the habits and songs of those that inhabit North America. His enthusiastic search for knowledge impelled him, when visiting England in 1910, to time his landing there for the spring, when the birds would be in full song. Through James Bryce, then British Ambassador at Washington, he asked, prior to leaving America, that someone "who knew the songs of the English birds should go for a walk with him in the country, and as the songs were heard tell him what the birds were." What more natural than that his escort should be Lord Grey, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who turned to bird song for relief from cares of state as naturally as Mr. Stanley Baldwin turns to Cicero and Homer.

Together the American and English statesmen trod the heather beneath the great beeches of that ancient forest where William the Conqueror once rode and hunted, comparing the songs of the birds in their respective countries. "He was quick to express preferences," narrates Lord Grey of Mr. Roosevelt, "and at once picked out the song of the English blackbird as being the best of the bird songs we heard."

One can hardly imagine a more graceful tribute to two men in whom great responsibilities were linked with simple tastes than the dedication of the New York museum's exhibit to the walk they took together to listen to the birds that nest in southern England.

The Vanishing Hobo

IS THE amateur hitch-hiker displacing the professional hobo? That great fraternity, the "mystic knights of the road," whose members left secret but significant signs on gateposts of homes everywhere, though they had no homes of their own, is vanishing as an American institution. So says Ralph Dalton, president of the Hobo Fellowship, which is holding its annual assembly on staid old Boston Common. The shiftless habitant of the broad highways, who traveled continously, without money and without work, chiefly on, in or under freight cars, is nearing the status of that creature familiar to cross-word puzzlers—"a four-letter word that rimes with hobo," the dodo.

But though the hobo may be vanishing, the hitch-hiker has more than taken his place. A year ago the American motorist often saw whole families, with all their worldly belongings beside them, lined up on the edge of the highways, right thumb up and pointing ahead—to new scenes and new hopes somewhere "out yonder." This fall a motorist, covering 3500 miles through the East and middle West, encountered only two such family groups, both young couples.

Thus, numerous though they are, the hitch-hikers are fewer than a year ago. One big change is especially noticeable—the average "thumb-jerker" is younger and better dressed than the vintage of 1932. That, taken with Mr. Dalton's statement that the old-fashioned hobo is disappearing, may mean that young America, instead of falling into the habit of aimless wandering, is starting on a purposeful pilgrimage.

Slums an Expensive Luxury

EVEN as "upper ten" has been represented as an opulent figure associated with the so-called higher stratum of society, so the "lower five" has become a symbol of the slums—a figure hard to justify either in mathematics or the social equation. While its existence in so-called civilized society presents an anomaly, its existence in the economic scene is even more incomprehensible as the Public Works Administration prepares to step over state and municipal lines and, irrespective of local interference, clear up social squalid spots where the "lower five" is formed. And to complete the figure of ambiguity, now that relief is promised, private interests which formerly deplored the slums present arguments in defense of them.

Scorned as sources of revenue even to the extent that funds for upkeep were looked upon as money thrown away, these tenements of the lower five almost overnight begin to be valued—if one is to listen to certain real estate men—for their returns. Whereas the owners once could do nothing with slums, now, apparently, some of them are trying to maintain that society cannot do without slums.

But, like many other things coming under the new order of rehabilitation, the slums have stepped out of the category of private business into the limelight of public interest. And in this limelight it is easy to discern that slums are a luxury which neither the upper ten nor the lower five can render reasonable.

Viewed through the lens of the general welfare, it is seen that slums in the long run are paid for by the public on an installment plan demanding usurious interest in crime, moral perversion and needless diversion of public funds. Slums are the concern of all the people. They are in one sense not real estate because they are real menaces. They are local only in situation. Their influence spreads throughout the land.

The slum in Chicago may produce the criminal that robs the bank in Oshkosh. The slum of today may foster the corrupt political machine that spells ruin to a state tomorrow. A large portion of the $14,000,000,000 spent annually on crime in America is traceable to the slums and adds important figures to the tax bill of every citizen, whether or not he may live in a community which shamefacedly admits possessing a slum district. And thus the conviction is apparently growing that when private, municipal or state action is not taken to wipe out the slums, the matter becomes a federal concern.

The right of eminent domain is a club which might well be used where necessary in America as it has been in England to condemn unsanitary sections of cities, but American courts show no inclination to release this club from legal red tape. In response to the articles laid before the Secretary of the Interior by the chief of the slum clearance division of the Public Works Administration, Mr. Harold L. Ickes declared that the Federal Government had "ample authority" to take over the work of local slum clearance.

Perhaps this, too, is a rather sanguine view. And the field is one Washington should be slow to enter. But when federal authority is supported by a public awareness of a need that supersedes mere local boundaries, there is precedent for believing that a way will be opened. Of course, the slum evil will in time destroy itself, owing to its uneconomic basis. The financial strain placed on cities and individual owners by shrinking demand for property in congested areas is a club in itself which helps hammer home the theory that cities may advantageously tax the slums out of the picture.

With economics on the one hand and social welfare on the other pointing pencils for the solving of the slum equation, it begins to look as though the "lower five" will presently cease to be a figure of woe.

Editorial Notes

Another discovery of NRA is that barbers differ as to what price a haircut. The smaller town barber says 35 cents. The city barber says 50, and out in California 65. The customer, if consulted, might say that a sliding scale would be equitable. As things are, a customer with hardly any hair at all pays as much as one who approximates Milton's idea of Adam, whose "hyacinthine locks round from his parted forelock manly hung clust'ring, but not beneath his shoulders broad."

Nine school districts in Morris County, Kansas, will levy no taxes for school purposes this year, having sufficient funds in their treasuries to meet all expenditures during the term. But if an unanticipated need should arise, extra money no doubt could be raised quickly by offering to harassed school boards in other parts of the United States their formula for financing.

Those who have been wondering where this country was headed may find their query answered, in part at least, by a statement from Chicago that more than 20,000,000 visitors, approximately one-sixth of the nation's population, have passed the turnstiles of the Century of Progress exposition.

Among other desirable contraptions waiting for invention there was suggested to the National Inventors' Congress a watch capable of telling the owner he had forgotten to wind it. Watches, of course, do that already; but the trouble is that they don't do it soon enough.

The peppermint tree of Australia is said to be the tallest tree in the world. And now Junior says he would rather have one of those than a regular peppermint stick.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

The Nation and Inflation—Liquor Invades the Home

THE vigorous discussion of the question of inflation, deflation and reflation that has been progressing ever since the United States went off the gold standard, seems to be tending toward defeat for the inflationists—even the more moderate of that type. At least that would be the inevitable conclusion of one who took his opinions entirely from the newspaper press.

While the Administration maintains a wise and impenetrable silence, its journalistic interpreters insist that nothing more than an ultimate devaluation of the dollar is in prospect and that all the expedients of silver coinage, noninterest-bearing bonds, greenbacks and the like have been definitely abandoned. And the reason for their abandonment is said to be that the White House has heard from the country, and the message is thumbs down! on all inflationist remedies.

* * *

Oddly enough with this statement is coupled the information that Congress, which will meet January 20, is strongly inflationist and may overthrow the best and most prudent plans of the Administration. Yet the Representatives have not only heard from the country, but for eight months or more have been at home, talking with the people of their districts, weighing public sentiment and striving to discover for themselves the policies which will most appeal to their constituents. If Congress is overwhelmingly inflationist it means that the people back of the Representatives hold a similar view.

It may be worth while considering whether the large section of the press, mainly eastern, which is so comfortably assured that inflation is finally disposed of as a live issue, is not deceiving itself. Is it not taking its information and its tone from the financial authorities of our great cities, and is it quite alive to the state of disrepute into which these authorities have been brought by their own actions?

One thing is certain. Congress, especially after a long recess, much more accurately represents the attitude of the people than does the Administration, which draws its opinions from a comparatively narrow circle. Even the "brain trust" represents academic rather than political opinion. Whatever the demerits of inflation may be, it is much too early to say that the demand for it has been effectively stilled.

* * *

I happen to be a resident of Brookline, and find much of interest in the way in which the "new deal" on the liquor question is affecting the characteristics of that section of homes Before prohibition, Brookline was dry under local option. To all intents and purposes it was dry under the operation of the Volstead law, though doubtless here and there was a concealed speakeasy or a drug store whose keeper was willing to take a chance at dispensing alcoholic liquors.

But since an omniscient Congress has declared 3.2 per cent beer nonintoxicating and salable, like milk or chewing gum, without restraint or limitation, that fluid is gulped in drug stores, delicatessen stores, filling stations and cafeterias. An institution of the latter character within a block or two of my home presents, through its show windows, the engaging spectacle of women at all hours of the day and night, sitting at its tables with glasses of beer—no food—before them. Doubtless the cafeteria proprietor will subscribe to the wet theory that beer will bring prosperity. Whether the families of the women will take the same rosy view is doubtful. In any event the sight is one that residents of a section that long prided itself on its good order and decency can hardly fail to resent.

All over the land are home centers of this type which for decades had been immune from the plague of liquor saloons, but now find all ancient restrictions swept away by the utterly indefensible act of a Congress, which, at the same time, made hypocritical protestations of its opposition to the saloon. By 1934—the time of the next congressional election—the results will be evident enough to justify holding congressmen to their ultimate responsibility.

Indian Summer in Midvale

HE WHO has not lived in Midvale would never know by the Old Home Paper that the community is, at present, enjoying to the fullest its brief span of Indian summer, for in the current issue the weather rates not even a three-line mention.

In matters meteorological, local journalism has reversed the old saying, and "good news is no news," so former residents are made aware by the lack of it that the past week has witnessed no precipitation of consequence, no unseasonably low or high temperatures, and no other unusual natural phenomena.

Nor does the date convey the information, for Indian summer is an itinerant season, having no fixed abode on the calendar. One is hardly justified in assuming its presence by the commercial announcement that the first fall apples—Grimes Golden and Jonathans—are on the market, or in the information that the alfalfa is in its fourth and final cutting. But among the news entirely unassociated with weather and crops we find ample evidence that Midvale is in the midst of that placid period of deep contentment which is sandwiched between the last "scorcher" and the first frost.

Through the eyes of the Old Home Paper we see the community in complete relaxation, taking account, in larger measure than usual, of the lighter phases of its existence. A sedate, Halloweenish spirit permeates the pages. There is, for example, the story of how the Midvale band lost its bass drum while returning from the State Fair, an incident that at any other time of the year would have received brief mention (especially in view of the fact that the drum was subsequently found). But now it receives detailed and, need it be added, facetious publicity; and instead of being relegated to the rear, where bass drums are usually placed, greets us from the front page.

The infectious laughter of the mellow sunbeams of Indian summer is also reflected in the account of a photograph of 1894, but recently brought to light again, and Midvale chuckles by way of the printed line over the "snappy black mustache," the rubber-tired buggy and its beribboned whip which was affected in the "gay nineties" by an, at present, smooth-shaven, "two-car" citizen. And, speaking of buggy whips, the hardware dealer is reported as having had a call for one, with the added information that it required one-half of his current stock to fill the order.

To the end that citizens may enjoy at least one Indian summer laugh at their own expense, the tinsmith has placed in his window two rolled sheets of new and shiny metal, which enables the passer-by to view himself in caricature. "It's lots of fun," invites the Old Home Paper, "go down and try it."

Thus Midvale takes its ease briefly during that unheralded period when summer plays a "return engagement," making much of incidents that at other times pass almost without notice. Small wonder that so many ex-Midvalians, planning to renew acquaintance with the Old Home town, seek to time their visits to coincide with that of Indian summer.

E. W. T.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Case of Joan Doe

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is an interesting article—the opinion and reaction of Jane Doe to the NRA policies—as expounded by Richard L. Strout in The Christian Science Monitor. It makes one think more deeply than ever of her cousin, Joan Doe. Not a great deal has been said of her and yet she exists as a vital part of the life of the country which she patriotically calls her own and loves above all others.

She is the wife of the natural-born American citizen who has had no job for a long period, the man who is still going from place to place, day after day, listening to promises that raise his hopes and those of his loved ones awaiting his return at the close of day—promises which are never fulfilled.

Joan Doe is also American-born. She has courage, faith, and high ideals. She loves her home and her children. She is a good neighbor and friend. She has tried to send her children to college, giving up many comforts to make it possible. And then, because her American husband, desirous of working, willing to labor at any honest job, is not successful, she has had to withdraw her children from college.

Joan Doe reads, "Prices are going up." "Buy Now" is the slogan on every tongue, heard on all sides. "The Blue Eagle is flying." "Tens of thousands are going back to work," say the newspapers encouragingly. She looks at her husband, wearing worn shoes, shabby clothes. He is still out. She would like to buy—to join the joyful army of NRA shop patronizers.

Joan Doe, because she still has the memory of better days, has never asked for aid of the relief funds. She has struggled to keep up the dignity of her family life, and although she has, at times, had very little food, she has encouraged, cheered and comforted others.

What is to be done about Joan Doe and her husband and children—the all-American family which believes in upholding the laws of the United States and yet cannot make ends meet? It is not easy to locate Joan Doe, for she never complains about her problems. In fact, she finds it difficult to accept charity, or even gifts for herself, her man, and her children. She prefers to serve her country by preserving the beauty of home life, which is not difficult when the Blue Eagle has fulfilled its mission and found a place for her husband to exchange labor for wages. Joan Doe is bearing a heavy burden at present. When will it be lifted? (MRS.) MARTHA E. M. MARTIN.

Bayside, L. I., N. Y.

More Work to Be Done

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

On September 12 you published two letters in the correspondence column of the Monitor, in which the writers expressed their delight at the news, appearing in a former issue of this paper, of the abolition of vivisection in Prussia.

As I had posted a copy of the Monitor with the news of this decree to the honorary secretary of the World League Against Vivisection (English branch), London, a few weeks ago, but had not heard from her in return, I imediately sent her this issue of the Monitor with the two letters in it as well, asking her at the same time for an expression of her views.

Her reply shows that the desired aim has by no means been attained, and that much work still remains to be done. She says:

". . . As to the news from Germany—it appears that it was rather overstated. Prof. Dr. Veninger, the president of the Munich A. V. Society, tells us that vivisection is not yet abolished, either in Prussia or any other state.

"Another worker—very well informed—writes me that on September 7 a decree annulling the former one was issued, on account of the great clamor raised by the serum manufacturers. It is expected that a law restricting vivisection may soon be passed—perhaps on the lines of our English law (which does not restrict it at all really!)—but evidently the commercial interests bound up with vivisection will override any other consideration. So—I am afraid—there is not much ground for rejoicing—but need for redoubled efforts against this cruelty, both here and abroad." RUDOLPH O. GERCKE.

London, Eng.

"Teeth" for Securities Act

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your mail is probably full of propaganda but why doesn't the Federal Trade Commission take the necessary step to have the President put teeth into the last half of the Securities Act?

Seven billion dollars of foreign bonds are held directly by citizens of the United States—many of them everyday people who have put all of their savings, one, two, or three or five thousand dollars into these securities, not as speculation but, as they thought, in secure investments. Too many of these foreign debtors either tell these citizens of the United States what they will or will not do, or refuse to pay them anything and so depress the market price so that these foreign governments can buy back their bonds at ten or fifteen cents on the dollar.

The Securities Act passed last May authorizes the Federal Trade Commission to create a Corporation of Foreign Security Holders, but so far, nothing has been done about it and in the meantime our citizens who hold these foreign bonds are being exploited by the foreign governments which issued them.

There is being forwarded to the Federal Trade Commission a petition signed by more than a thousand names asking that this protective measure, affecting thousands of our citizens, be brought into being.

New York City. DOUGLAS BRADFORD.

Voice for Bank Depositors

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A friend of mine made a suggestion as to the appointment of bank examiners not long ago that I feel is worthy of more than passing notice. His position is that bank examiners should be appointed by the depositors of the bank instead of by political appointment.

This suggestion came in the wake of the arrest of a state-appointed examiner whose immediate family had obtained funds under unusual conditions from a bank that was unable to open after the bank holiday.

Above all people, depositors should clearly know what is going on in the bank that takes their money. At least, it would stop a lot of unsecured or poorly secured paper, which has been such a big item in the banks that have been unable to open. Organized attention on the part of depositors would be a strength to the bank.

Gardiner, Maine. E. D. W.